The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The New Brazilian Ministry Desirous of Peace with Paraguay.

The Government of Switzerland Declines an Alliance with France.

Horrible Outrages Committed by Indians in Kansas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New Brazilian Ministry in Favor of Peace—The People Clamoring for a Cessation of Hostilities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The English journals publish a letter from Rio Janeiro, received by the last steamer, in which the writer says: "The new Cabinet under the Viscount Itaborahy is inclined to peace, and the great majority of the people of Brazil are tired of the war with Paraguay, and clamor for peace."

The same correspondent asserts that the people of the Argentine Confederation are no less desirous of a termination of hostilities, and states that when the protocol of a new treaty of alliance with Brazil was recently submitted to the Argentine Congress it met with great opposition, and was in effect annulled.

SWITZERLAND.

The Proposed Franco-Swiss Alliance.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

It is officially announced to-day that the Government of Switzerland will summarily reject any proposal of France looking to an alliance with that Power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Herald on the Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The London *Herald* has a long article to-day on the life and past services of the late Thaddeus Stevens. The writer thinks that many wiser and abler Americans than Mr. Stevens have lately been lost to the cause of their country, but that the Republican Party will long feel that they could have spared a better man.

FRANCE.

Promotions and Appointments Decreed by the Emperor.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The following are among the promotions and honorary appointments decreed by the Emperor on his *fête* day:

The Count de Sartiges, formerly Minister to the United States, M. Charles Etrenne Conti, Councilor of State and Private Secretary of the Emperor, and M. August Nelaton, the eminent physician, were made Senators.

M. Bourdillon and M. Lion Dejardin, Vice Consul of France and New-York, were decorated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

An Opposition Member of the Corps Legislatif Elected in the Department of Jura.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The election for member of the Corps Legislatif in the Department of the Jura resulted in the success of M. Grevy, the candidate of the Opposition, by a majority of 11,000 votes over M. Huot, the official candidate of the Government.

The success of M. Grevy is all the more signal as two other candidates in this Department, M. de Broissia and M. Vautherin, both supporters of the Government, had previously withdrawn from the contest in favor of M. Huot.

KANSAS.

Horrible Outrages by the Indians—Shocking Treatment of White Women.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A letter from Ellsworth, Kansas, dated on the 14th inst. says: On Monday, the 12th inst., a band of some 200 Indians appeared on Spellman's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of Ellsworth. On arriving at the house of a Mr. Shaw they caught and beat him unmercifully, and drove him away. They then caught Mrs. Shaw and her sister, and violated their persons. Some thirty or more of the savages continued to abuse these helpless women, until long after the latter had become senseless. After destroying Mr. Shaw's property, the Indians left the women for dead, and proceeded to the house of Mr. Smith, and beat him in the same manner, and violated the person of his wife, leaving her in a very critical condition. Indeed, it is feared that all the women who have been subjected to these outrages are fatally injured. The Indians met and abused several other citizens by beating them, and, after destroying all the property within their reach, they left for the North. The poor women say that for five or six hours they were subjected to outrage, and they show fearful marks of the cruelty of their captors. In their efforts of resistance they received very serious injuries. A detachment of soldiers were sent after the Indians from Fort Harker, accompanied by fifty or sixty settlers. On Wednesday night they sent for reinforcements, and on Thursday a full company, under the command of Col. Bentine, started for the scene of the outrages. The latest report is that Col. Bentine had come upon the Indians, who had some ten or fifteen women surrounded in a house, and that he had driven the Indians away, but whether he killed any of them was not ascertained. These are probably the same Indians who have been murdering and committing other outrages on Solomon Creek.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York, assembled in St. James Hall, in this city, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Lodge was called to order by R. W. Grand Master Wm. Gould, of Buffalo, and about two hundred delegates responded to their names. After the usual preliminary proceedings the Grand Lodge degree was conferred on about seventy-five new members. The R. W. Grand Master, Treasurer and Secretary made their annual reports, which were referred to the appropriate committees. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: George J. Gardner, of Syracuse, R. W. G. Master; Nicholas L. Petit, of Brooklyn, R. W. D. G. Master; Daniel Wood, of Rochester, R. W. G. Warden; Charles B. Clark, of Brooklyn, R. W. G. Secretary; Jacob Russell, of New-York, R. W. G. Treasurer; Cornelius A. Marion, of Brooklyn, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On reassembling, the retiring Grand Master, Wm. Gould, installed the new officers with all the ancient form and ceremony. An unusual amount of miscellaneous business was then transacted. when the Grand Lodge adjourned, to meet Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. To-morrow morning the Grand Lodge will, by invitation of the Buffalo Lodges, visit Niagara Falls.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York, convened at 7:30 o'clock this evening, and the following Grand Officers were duly elected for the ensuing term: M. W. Grand Patriarch—Elijah White, of Ogdensburg; M. E. Grand High Priest—James C. Aitken, of New-York; R. W. Grand Senior Warden—Wm. England, of Utica; R. W. Grand Scribe—Charles V. Clarke, of New-York; R. W. Grand Junior Warden—Edward Whitney, of Albany; R. W. Grand Treasurer—George Smith, of New-York; R. W. Grand Representative—Jacob Russell, of New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Horse Fair at the Manchester Riding Park—A Fine Exhibition of Fast Stock.

MANCHESTER RIDING PARK, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Second New-Hampshire Horse Fair opened this morning with very encouraging prospects of success. More than one hundred horses are on the ground, the majority being entered for speed, and there will be more to-morrow.

The exhibition is conducted by the Manchester Riding Park Association, of which Mr. D. C. Whittemore is Superintendent. An exhibition of colts was made this morning, in which Mr. John Berry, of this city, showed his *Bully of the Woods*, a three-year-old, who can make his mile in 3:23¼. Five stock horses were presented, as follows: *Hiram Allen*, of Concord; *Drace Mars*, of Lake Village; *Young Draco*, of New-Market; *Rocket* and *Tom Patchen*, of this city. They are inspected by the Judges and put to their speed. George H. Pierce, of Dover; Dudley Smith, of Concord, and Wm. Currier, of Sunapee, acted as Judges. Col. Robinson, Superintendent of the Northern Telegraph Company, has opened an office on the ground, from which we dispatch this report.

Awards for the best stock of horses were made to-day to H. H. Smith, of Newmarket, for *Young Draco*, $25; William Parker, of Manchester, for *Tom Patchen*, $15; and D. C. Whitemore, of Manchester, for *Rocket*, $10. Two horses competed for the premium for walking. A. S. Dill, of Newport, with *Lady White*, took $15; and Porter Farrell, of this city, with *Dolphin*, $10.

For the stallion purse, on speed, a sharp contest was waged between Smith's *Young Draco* and the *Lewiston Boy*, entered by A. W. Worcester, of Boston. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The first and second heats were won by *Draco* in 2:41 and 2:43, but the *Boy*, though lame, showed bottom and won the three last heats and the race—time 2:42½, 2:44, 2:39. He took $100 and *Draco* $50. In the class of horses that never beat three minutes there were nine entries. The purses were won by *Fred*, entered by H. H. Smith, $50; Dr. Moore's *White Stocking*, of Nashua, $25, and *Jack of Trumps*, owned by A. S. Drew, of Great Falls, $10; *Nellie Hoyt*, of Newton, fell only two seconds behind, and the others made quick steps for green horses.

The Fair continues for two days longer.

HAYTI.

Continued Success of the Revolutionists—Capture of Salnave's Family and Baggage.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 10th inst. have been received.

The revolutionists had met with fresh successes, and were steadily gaining ground.

Salnave recently committed some arbitrary excesses which led to a protest on the part of the foreign Consuls at the capital. The British representative threatened, if the outrages were renewed, to order the English war steamers in the harbor to bombard the city.

It was reported that Salnave, finding his position desperate, contemplated flight. His family and baggage were captured on board the steamer *Sylvain*, which fell into the hands of the rebels.

Extensive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The extensive provision stores of Collins & Robb, at Nos. 40 and 42 Front-street, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The total loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. Collins & Robb were insured for $60,000, which will cover their loss, including 200,000 pounds of shoulders and 700 packages of lard, hams and smoked beef. Bullock & Brothers had 800 sacks of fine wool stored in the building. Their loss is $60,000. George E. Shewell had stearine and lard on storage, and upon which there was no insurance; also cotton belonging to the Messrs. Claghorn, which was insured. The building was of the most substantial character, and the walls remain without a brick displaced.

The insurance on the cotton owned by Messrs. Claghorn, Herring & Co., is in the following companies: Yonkers, N. Y., $15,000; Pacific, $10,000; Springfield, $10,000; Germania, $5,000; Norwich, $5,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; People's, of Worcester, $5,000; Atlantic, of Providence, $5,000; Home, of New-Haven, $5,000; Lorillard, $5,000; Fulton, $5,000.

The Louisiana Lottery Bill—Reorganization of the New-Orleans Police Forces Proposed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Lottery Bill, against which the presiding officers of both Houses protested so strongly on signing the same, has become a law without the Governor's signature, by lapse of time.

Not satisfied with the bill passed some time since, vesting the control of the Police affairs of this city in a Board of Commissioners, independent of the city authorities, another bill is now before the Senate creating a Metropolitan Police district, comprising this city and parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and the parish of St. Bernard; providing that the powers and duties connected with and incident to the Police government and discipline in said district be vested in a Board of five Commissioners, of which the Lieutenant-Governor is ex-officio President.

The Board is to appoint the Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains, Surgeons, Sergeants, Patrolmen, Clerks and doormen. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The advocates of the bill say that it resembles, in most respects, the Metropolitan Police bill of New-York. It contains the usual proviso, that no one can hold even the most subordinate position created, who is disqualified to hold office under the fourteenth article, or under the State Constitution. The Board is empowered to provide such accommodations for itself as it may deem requisite, and appoint special policemen at discretion. The members of the Metropolitan Police Force are empowered to discharge all constabulary powers, except civil process, in any part of the State. The Board are to select one of their own members as Treasurer, to control the disbursement fund. It is also provided by this bill that the Board be empowered to pass amendments defining the powers and duties of the officers and members of this force, only providing that such enactments do not conflict with this act or with the Constitutions of the United States and this this State. The bill makes it a misdemeanor punishable with a fine and imprisonment to use personal violence upon, or abusing or threatening language to any member of this force, provided also, that all criminal process, issuing from any Court, Justice or Judge within the district be served by members of this force and by them alone, and no Constable or Deputy Sheriff shall hereafter attend such courts or be paid by any authority within said district. The Board is authorized to exercise the powers now conferred on Mayors of cities in respect to requiring the aid of the military; also to estimate the sums required for carrying out this law, and assess them upon the various corporations within this district, no appeal being allowed from their assessment; they are also empowered to lease or purchase anything they deem necessary for their accommodation, such purchase or lease to be a proper debt against the city corporation; also to procure steamboats, horses or any means of conveyance they may deem necessary. These extracts show the general tenor of the bill. An additional section offered yesterday, providing that the entire cost of this police service shall not exceed $600,000 yearly, was voted down by a strict party vote.

The New-York Yacht Club—The Ocean Race for $4,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The *Palmer*, *Eva*, *Phantom* and *Idler* sailed this morning in the $4,000 ocean race. They started at 11:10 o'clock, and the *Idler* rounded the stake-boat first at 3:11. None of the yachts made the race in the prescribed time, so the race is void. They came in as follows: *Palmer* first, six minutes in advance of the *Idler*, who was closely followed by the *Phantom* and *Eva*. The squadron break up to-morrow probably.

Probable Murder of a Policeman by Rowdies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

This evening a party of roughs assaulted a German on the Walnut-street wharf. An officer, who went to his assistance, was unmercifully beaten and stabbed in the stomach, and had his nose bitten off. Another officer came up, was knocked down, and otherwise maltreated. A third officer came up, and drew a revolver on the roughs. They attempted to take it from him, and in doing so wrenched the barrel off the stock. The party then escaped. No arrests were made. The officer who was stabbed will probably die.

The North Missouri Railroad Car Factory Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The extensive car manufacturing shops of the North Missouri Railroad Company were totally destroyed by fire last night, together with a number of finished and unfinished cars, a large quantity of material, and all the machinery and tools used in the shops. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. There was an insurance for about $75,000 on the property.

Virginia State Bonds Received at par in Payment of Railroad Indebtedness.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Gen. Stoneman has issued an order directing the Auditor of the State to receive from railroads indebted to the State the whole or part of their debt, to be paid in current funds or in State bonds at par, the amount of State bonds received not to exceed two-thirds of the total payment by a road. The whole amount due by the roads is about $300,000.

The Canadians Apprehend Another Fenian Raid—Military Preparations.

TORONTO, Ontario, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The *Globe* this morning professes to have positive information that extensive preparations are being made on the other side for the Fenian raid. It also states that furloughs have been withdrawn from regular officers, and the forces in the garrison have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice.

Railroad Accident in Illinois—Two Men Killed.

GALENA, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A construction train between here and Council Hill collided to-day with a car loaded with railroad iron, which had got under way on a down grade with no one to stop it. Two laborers were instantly killed, and twelve others were injured, some of whom are not expected to recover. The train was backing at the time the accident occurred.

Shooting and Stabbing Affray in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A drunken fracas occurred here last night on Ensor, near Webb-street, in which William McHenry was shot, and Thomas Kernan, Jr., and a man known as "Reddy" Dolan, were seriously stabbed. Probably all cases will prove fatal.

Broome County Republican Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Republican Convention of Broome County was held in this city to-day. William Ely, Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society, was made a candidate for the Assembly.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Rawlings is much better to-day, although still confined to his bed. Mrs. Rawlings is much improved.

Gen. Grant telegraphed that he would certainly be in Washington on the 5th of September.

It has transpired that immediately following the adjournment of the New-York Convention several prominent Democrats from New-York City called on the President and engaged him in conversation regarding the distribution of patronage at that time. Mr. Johnson felt exceedingly sore over the nomination and plainly told his visitors they might go back to New-York and tell their friends, including the editors of the *World*, that he knew that they had secretly hoped for his conviction in the impeachment trial; that therefore he did not count them among his friends, and finally, in language more forcible than eloquent, that he would see them all in a very warm place before he would assist them. He has undoubtedly recovered his equanimity and urbanity ere this, but it is nevertheless true that his former supporters still complain of his course. To-day one of the editors of the *Intelligencer* publicly denounced him for having surrendered to the Radicals, and added that he was a useless appendage to the Democratic Party, as he does nothing but appoint Republicans to office.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The new Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Elisha Foote, is engaged in making many radical changes in this important bureau. The entire printing will, in the future, be done at the public printer's. It has previously been done by contract, and cost during the past year over $80,000. It will not cost half that much at the public printer's. He has designated an examiner and an assistant examiner to prepare all the statements. These in the past cost about $12,000 per annum. Under this new arrangement they will cost about $3,000. The drawing cost about $12,000 per annum. The Commissioner has reduced this expense to about $6,000. Many reductions in the way of purchases, &c., are being daily made.

MINISTER ROSECRANS.

It is understood that the principle topic of consideration in Cabinet meeting to-day was the instructions to be given to Minister Rosecrans regarding the duties of his new mission to Mexico.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

RUMORS OF EUROPEAN WAR.

A rumor was circulated here yesterday, and published in several of the city papers, and telegraphed hence, that cable dispatches had been received by one or both of the diplomatic representatives of France and Prussia, stating that the relations between these two Powers were about to be disturbed by war. The French Legation here regards this rumor as absurd and not worthy of serious contradiction, nor has the Prussian Minister received any information to that effect. There is nothing whatever in the relations of the two countries, as far as known here, to justify such a conclusion, and there is authority for saying that no agents for the French Government, as published, have been actively engaged in different parts of this country in purchasing horses and forage for shipment to France.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed storekeepers under the new Internal Revenue law: R. H. Cochrane, Sixth District of Kentucky; Benjamin N. Brooks, First District of California; Frank A. Bayard, First District of Illinois; John W. Gregory, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; C. C. Burr, Second District of Virginia; Uzziah Stewart, Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and J. J. Turman, Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania.

So far about eight gaugers have been appointed under the new law, and nominations for similar offices are being daily considered.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet taken any action with regard to the appointment of supervisors.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue will have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow, when it is probable definite action will be taken on the nominations now pending.

CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.

Nothing has yet been done in relation to the appointment of a Collector of Customs either for Alaska or New-Orleans.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans left Washington to-day for a brief sojourn at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. There were on the same train Gens. Longstreet, Ewell and Hunton.

GAUGER APPOINTED.

Wm. B. Storm, one of the chiefs of division of the Second Auditor's office, who was lately rejected by the Senate for Consul at Leeds, has been appointed Gauger of Internal Revenue at Chicago.

COL. BLISS.

The resignation of Col. Alexander Bliss, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has been accepted, to take effect from the 31st of March last. Col. Bliss is at present Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, and tenders his resignation as an officer of the army under the recent act of Congress requiring army officers holding positions in the Diplomatic Corps to resign either one or the other of the offices.

SUICIDES.

Col. J. Q. Brigham, of Massachusetts, who on Saturday cut his throat and stabbed himself in eleven places, died to-day.

This morning, a German named Henry Oentrich, keeper of a restaurant, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

GEN. VAN WYCK.

Gen. Van Wyck left Washington to-night for New-York. He has peremptorily declined to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from that State. His voice was impaired in the canvass of 1866, therefore his physicians have advised him to rest from public speaking. In a few days he will go with a party of friends on a trip to the Rocky Mountains.

An Exciting Wolf Chase.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Aug. 14.

Last Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, twenty-five or thirty hunters, accompanied by about twice that many hounds, passed through Tullahoma on their way to the mountains. They had not gone more than a mile beyond the town before the hounds accidentally run upon a wolf—a veritable wolf that for the last two or three months had been seen lurking about the suburbs of Tullahoma. As a matters of course, a race followed in which the wolf led off, and not having time to think, but trusting to circumstances, he was not particular which direction he took. As a consequence of such folly he went tearing through the streets of Tullahoma at a tremendous rate, closely followed by the yelping hounds and the hunters, who shouted, blew their horns and made a tremendous hubbub generally. This excited everybody. Merchants dropped their yard-sticks, carpenters their tools, saloon-keepers their bottles, lawyers left their offices, doctors their shops, and joined in the chase. Confusion now reigned supreme. The wolf turned down Atlantic-street, followed by a furious crowd of men, women, hunters, hounds, negroes and children. By this time the crowd must have numbered at least eight hundred. Everybody shouted his "level best," and appeared absolutely crazy with excitement. In fact, at this stage of the proceedings the tumult had become so great that the Mayor deemed it necessary to call the Board of Aldermen together for the purpose of devising some means of securing quiet.

They met, but, instead of calling out a special police force, offered $5 reward to any man who would bring in the scalp of the wolf. The crowd of spectators that had gathered around the door, upon hearing this proposition, turned away with a yell of delight and joined the crowd that was still pursuing the wolf. It is almost impossible to give a faithful description of the chase, which lasted until 12:30 o'clock, at which time the Nashville train arrived. The wolf was now almost exhausted, having been chased through the town two or three times. He accordingly took refuge in the mail car, much to the trepidation of the agent, who immediately emigrated to the tender of the engine. Just then the train started, carrying the wolf as an unwilling passenger to the disappointment of the assemblage that had gathered upon the platform of the depot. About the time the train got outside of the corporation line, the monster jumped out and got away.

The Robbery of the People's Bank in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 18.

It was discovered yesterday morning that the burglars who robbed the People's Bank entered the warehouse of Criss & Son's, next door, by bending out of place one of the bars of the iron grating over a cellar window. It is supposed that this must have been done on Saturday night. It has been ascertained that the lock was first blown off the inner door of the vault, and that the safe inside the vault was destroyed in the same manner. Persons in the neighborhood testify to having heard two explosions, one about 4 and the other about 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

So far as known the sum taken by the robbers amounts to $16,350, distributed as follows: The Bank, $5,000 in United States bonds of 1881, and $1,700 in currency; Lemuel W. Gosnell, $7,000 in 5-20s; David Carson, $1,500 in 5-20s; Thos. J. Griffiss, a $1,000 bond of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and Isaac H. McCurley $150 in United States registered bonds. The railway bond belonging to Mr. Griffiss, and the United States bonds belonging to Mr. McCurley, are the only registered securities among the lot, and consequently their owners are the only ones who are not losers. Among the $7,000 in 5-20s taken from Mr. Gosnell's box were $3,400 belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Ward, of Baltimore County, $700 of which were issued to Samuel Ward, and $2,700 to Brothers McKim. The numbers of these bonds are known. There are among them two $1,000 bonds, one $500 bond, and nine of $100 each. These bonds were numbered as follows: One bond for $500, No. 11,079; two for $1,000 each, Nos. 19,998 and 19,992; two for $100 each, Nos. 17,898 and 17,899. All the foregoing were issued to Brothers McKim, May 1, 1862. The seven $100 bonds issued to Samuel Ward on the same date were numbered as follows: Nos. 32,809, 32,810, 74,739, 74,740, 47,570, 47,572.

A box belonging to Mr. David Ridgely was also taken from the safe, but its contents are not known, as the owner is out of town.

Drought and Grasshoppers in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Herald, Aug. 17.

The ravages of the drought and grasshoppers in certain sections of the Reserve can no longer be questioned. In the eastern part of this county, through Solon, Mayfield, &c., what the dry weather left of the meadows and pastures, has been eaten by the grasshoppers, and now these little beasts are turning their attention to corn fields. The same is true of portions of Geauga County, as we are told by Burton farmers, where the dairy interests are suffering severely by the two-fold calamity of drought and grasshoppers. The farmers contemplate selling a good portion of their stock, not seeing it for their interest to attempt to carry it through the coming Winter. In Solon and around there the farmers are cutting up their corn, the stalks not earing out properly, and the grasshoppers seizing what "nubbins" there are. The potatoes, too, are small, very small, and few in the hill, and altogether from the dairy section of Cuyahoga and Geauga advices are gloomy.

Prof. Watson's Latest Discovery.

Prof. Watson, of the University of Michigan, telegraphed the following note to the Detroit *Advertiser:*

OBSERVATORY, ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 16.

I have the pleasure to announce the discovery of a new minor planet, which I made last night. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, and at twilight this morning was situated as follows: Right ascension, 358 degrees and 24 minutes; declination, 48 minutes south. Its apparent motion is now west and north 34 seconds of time in right ascension, and four minutes of arc in declination.

(Signed,) JAMES C. WATSON.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Republican Mass Meeting at Atlanta, Georgia.

Particulars of the Rebel Murders at Franklin, Tennessee.

Speeches by Ex-Gov. Brown, James Johnson, Joshua Hill and others—Republican Mass Meeting at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A Republican mass meeting was held in this city to-day, favoring the nominations of Grant and Colfax. A procession was formed in front of the Post Office building, composed of about seven hundred negroes and three hundred white men. Near the head of the procession was an express wagon, canopied with the United States flag, and ornamented with flags and the names of Grant and Colfax. The wagon contained thirty-seven white girls, representing the several States of the Union, each dressed in white and wearing miniature flags. The procession marched through the principal streets, with music and banners, to the City Hall square, where they were addressed by Ex-Gov. Joe Brown, James Johnson, Joshua Hill and others.

Mr. Johnson spoke of the rule of the Republican Party during the past few years, and of the magnitude of the work it had performed; also of the arraignment of the party before the country by the insurgents for one cause—taxation. He said the debt was created to vanquish the party whose object was to perpetuate slavery and make it universal, and that the people conquered should be made to pay the debt. He characterized the war as an unmitigated wrong, and insisted that those who inaugurated the war should be made to pay its penalties. He said the Southern people were hostile to the United States Government. He rejoiced that he had lived to see the day when not a slave existed in the United States. He said that the poor white man who complained of the abolition of slavery ought to have thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. He defended the Government for giving the ballot to the black race; it was to secure them in their freedom; that the negro was ignorant, and that it was a reason that he should be allowed to vote to protect himself. He referred to the intention of the Democracy to make this a white man's Government, and said the choice was given to the Southern States in the fourteenth article to count the negroes and have them represented in the General Government. He said the Democratic public speakers were responsible for all the riots so frequent in the country, and warned the people that if this continued we had not seen the last drop in the bucket; that the Democrats proposed to undo the work of the Republican Party, through the Executive and the army; that this meant war to the black man. He said: "God has given you freedom; you cannot, unaided, support yourselves three months; you owe it to your deliverers to stand by the Republican Party. Go to your homes and through the country, and talk to your friends, and urge them to join the true party, and come to the polls and vote, unawed by threats," &c.

Mr. Joshua Hill followed. He spoke of the good behavior of the masses, administered reproof to President Johnson for threatening war over the shoulders of Gen. Blair, eulogized Gen. Grant as no usurping tyrant—"modest as woman"—distinguished among soldiers for administrative ability. He spoke of Mr. Colfax in the same strain. He spoke favorably of Mr. Seymour, although he had not a personal acquaintance with him, as he had with the distinguished soldier associated with him on the Democratic ticket.

Chief Justice Joe Brown followed. He said he had not taken his oath of office nor received a commission; hence there was no impropriety in his appearing on this occasion. He was sorry to think that after so many years of conflict and so few of peace, reference had already been made to a reopening of hostilities. If Grant and Colfax were elected there was no danger; the prestige of Grant, his determination, his will—all precluded such an event. He read from Seymour and Blair's letters and speeches to show that war would ensue in the event of attempting to carry out their views. He said the negro would not surrender the right of suffrage without bloodshed. He did not believe the negroes would inaugurate bloodshed, but they might be goaded into it by the whites. [Cheers.]

Other speakers followed.

Mr. A. A. Bradley, the expelled colored Senator, got up a side meeting which drew a large crowd. One colored speaker said he had no confidence in white men who say they are with us; he was for the negroes; he believed the white folks were for themselves. He said, "the whites who pretend to be for us will desert us in time of trouble," and advised the negroes to stand by and for themselves.

Heavy rain fell during the afternoon, and the meeting dispersed at 4 o'clock. About fifteen hundred colored and three hundred white people were present, some of the latter Democrats.

The Republican Convention in session nominated as Electors of the State at large Messrs. Ackerman and Farron.

The Council at Atlanta have bargained for the Opera building for a State House, at a yearly rent of $7,000.

The Republicans have agreed, in caucus, to present a bill to elect Electors by General Assembly.

Particulars of the Franklin Outrage—Another Rebel Outrage in Wayne County—A Number of Negroes Killed.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

As might be supposed, the first reports concerning the terrible murders at Franklin which were telegraphed night before last, were in some respects inaccurate, although in the main correct. It seems now that only some twenty-five or thirty of the murderers came into the town, while the main body are reported at 200 to 400 strong, and it is said to have remained within supporting distance outside. The name of the white man killed was S. A. Bierfield. He was a young man and kept a store in the town, and although an earnest Union man, he was quite an inoffensive gentleman. Of all who knew him none say aught against him. He was quietly sleeping in his room on Saturday night, his clerk, who was colored, named Lawrence Bowman, sleeping also in the store. Robinson's Circus was at Franklin that day. The evening performance had been over some time. A number of people were still in town, when the masked horsemen came dashing in. They fired a number of shots indiscriminately, driving everybody in-doors.

They then went to Bierfield's store and knocked at the back door. He asked who was there. They replied "friends." He told them to go to the front door, and went to it himself and opened it. They immediately rushed in and secured Bowman while Bierfield ran off. He was fired at and wounded as he ran. By the blood they traced him to an adjoining stable, dragged him out, placed a rope round him, and put him on horseback. He, however, struggled to the ground, and piteously begged to be permitted to see his mother before they killed him. The reply was, "—— your mother. You shall die now." Several shots were then fired into his body, which, as those who afterward saw it say, was literally shot to pieces.

Bowman was then brought out and shot, and the assassins took their departure. Bowman was mortally wounded, but dragged himself to a graveyard, and died during the night.

Such is the best account I have been able to obtain of these frightful murders. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of each particular detail; but, as all the main points are confirmed by a number of witnesses, it is substantially correct. Gentlemen arriving from Franklin last night say there is excitement there, and fears are entertained of a riot on a large scale.

Reports have just reached here of a bloody tragedy near Waynesboro', Wayne County, in this State. On Saturday P. M. a large squad of negroes were in a field drilling, and all armed with guns. They were approached by a number of citizens who expostulated with them, telling them they wished to be their friends, and asking them to desist from their military preparations. The negroes then stacked their arms and the citizens retired; but after they had gone a little way they were ambushed by the Sheriff and a *posse* and a large number killed and several wounded.

The Sheriff's murderous onslaught is said to have been without foundation. The negroes who were drilling took no part in the shooting. A large number of citizens in Waynesboro' and the surrounding country, on learning of the affair, at once went to the scene of conflict. Pickets were thrown out, and every preparation made for a terrible fight. It is supposed that a bloody encounter must have occurred, but at this writing nothing later has come to hand.

The murder of Bierfield at Franklin on Saturday night was not prompted by political considerations. About a month since a little white girl named Ezell was outraged by a negro, who was shortly after taken from the jail and hung. Two days afterward the girl's brother was shot dead by a lot of negroes, and it is now proved that Bierfield instigated the latter murder. There is no doubt that Ezell's friend killed Bierfield by way of retaliation. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the killing of the negro on Saturday night was accidental. It is certain that bitter feuds and animosities exist all around, which require but little to fan them into a flame of bloody strife.

Gen. Grant at Home.

The President of the Galena Bank, writing to a relative in Boston, gives the following account of Gen. Grant's reception in Galena, on his return from Colorado, and of his deportment among the friends of his former home:

"Gen. Grant is here, quietly spending a fortnight in his home. I sent you a paper containing an account of his reception. The reception was spontaneous and informal, but genuine and hearty. At the serenade at his house it was not expected that there would be any speaking; but the crowd called some of us out. I was taken entirely by surprise, but could not back out, as I was standing on the porch near the General, and had to say a few words. He is in fine health and spirits. He walks about town every day in plain citizens' dress—the most unpretending man in the place. He spent most of the forenoon to-day sitting with us in the bank. He is one of our stockholders. In private he is very social, likes a joke and enjoys company. He reads the papers diligently, keeps himself posted, and has a pretty good idea of the political situation. On Sunday he and his wife and family walked to the Methodist Church, about half a mile, instead of riding in a carriage, as most great men would have done; and this, too, when his friends have placed horses and carriages at his disposal whenever he choses to call for them. But he is a radical democrat in the true sense. If the good people who are distressed by the stories told by his enemies in regard to his habits could only look into that clear, calm, serene and candid face for a few moments, they would say that its wearer could not be a man of bad passion or vicious habits. It is astonishing how such slanders of public men, if persistently repeated, will come to be believed by their political opponents, and by and by even perplex and distress their friends. The only really bad thing his enemies say of Gen. Grant is—that he drinks. This would be bad enough, indeed, if true, but nothing could be more false or malicious. During all the time he lived in Galena, I never heard of his drinking ardent spirits, and I have never been able to find any man, friend or foe, living here and who knew his habits, who could say that he was intemperate. In fact, there was no more temperate man in the city. That his habits in this respect are the same now, none who know him and meet him can for a moment doubt.

But I have dwelt too long on this, for I know you have no doubts on this point. We are going to have a big mass-meeting here on Friday next, and expect a crowd to see the General. He will take no part in any political meeting, but will be at home to see his friends."

The Germans of Western New-York Organizing for Grant and Colfax.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

Our preparations for the opening of a vigorous campaign are going on with great activity and success. The organizations of the two principle elements of the Republican Party, the American born and the German adopted citizens, are working hand in hand, and with zeal and enthusiasm. These two wings of the Republican army will move on the enemy of the national cause with a friendly emulation. They both mean to win a signal victory. These cheerful feelings of confidence have been increased by the good news brought from the east and the centre of our State, by Dr. Fr. Schutz, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of New-York. He reported the existence of the greatest harmony and activity in the ranks of the German Republicans from New-York up to the west. The Germans have with patriotic devotedness, laid aside in this campaign the grievances which last year caused the unfortunate dissensions in their ranks and the absence of so many good Republicans from voting. They intend to show this year that their devotedness to principles and to the welfare of the Republic can silence their feelings of sustained wrong. They trust that their American friends will duly appreciate such an action, and, in the interest of the common cause, remove all causes of just complaints. Such were the views exchanged here in the conferences which Mr. Schutz had with leading Republicans, Americans and Germans. Our German Republicans will enter the field in the middle of next month. There will be a mass-meeting held and Mr. Schutz has been invited to address his fellow-citizens on the National and State cause, which, in fact, are but one and the same in the present crisis.

Reminiscences and Promises by Senator Miller, of Georgia.

From the Athens (Ga.) Watchman, Aug. 11.

Hon. H. V. M. Miller, recently elected United States Senator, was in Athens last week, attending, as one of the Trustees of the College, the Commencement exercises of the University. On Tuesday night a large crowd of citizens and students, with a band of music, waited on him at Mrs. Grady's, where he was staying, and after repeated calls, shouts and notes from the band, he appeared and was received with a burst of applause. He thanked the gentlemen for the honor and compliment, yet he felt assured that this demonstration was not due so much to his election as to the defeat of his opponent and the opponent of his colleague; and not so much to this defeat in itself as the glorious triumph of the supremacy of the Constitution and the Executive over the worst of all despotisms—the despotism of a simple majority of the Congress. The latter meant war and trouble; the former meant peace and prosperity.

He then adverted to his election and duties. When he recalled to mind his predecessors—Troup, Berrien, Dawson, Colquitt and others—his own inexperience in legislation, he would gladly shrink from the task. When he remembered that a Senator heretofore had the benefit of the ability, learning, virtue, eloquence and coöperative patriotism of such men as Houston and Rusk, of Texas; Slidell, Benjamin and Soule, of Louisiana, William L. Yancey, of Alabama; Andrew Johnson and John Bell, of Tennessee; Calhoun, Hayne, McDuffie and Butler, of South Carolina; Graham and Mangum, of North Carolina, and a host of worthies from the Old Dominion; when he remembered, too, that the seats of these distinguished men were now filled by carpet-baggers from New-England and scalawags from—nowhere—that he is the only representative, in the Senate, of the intelligence, wealth and virtue of the Southern people—he would most gladly shrink from the responsibility, for when the Senatorial conflict is opened he could but think that one blast upon the bugle horn of Robert Toombs were worth a thousand such as his humble self. Yet with all these difficulties he could promise one thing: that is, fidelity. When tempted and tried—when pressed by majorities—"I pledge you," he said, "this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I."

Letter from Senator Hill of Georgia.

MADISON, Ga., July 31, 1868.

J. E. Bryant, Esq.: It is out of my power to attend the meeting of Republican citizens of Richmond County. I am too feeble to set out on a political campaign. My first duty is to take care of my health. It is very well known to the reading public that I am the friend of Grant and Colfax, and nothing has transpired with me to diminish my confidence in them, or lessen my desire for their success.

I have an earnest anxiety for the early restoration of Georgia to quiet, good order, and consequent security of all personal rights. This can only be achieved by the employment of patriotic and competent public agents, and by good men of all parties abstaining from the folly of denouncing others for opinion's sake.

It affords me pleasure, notwithstanding some differences of opinion between us on political questions, to bear witness to your efforts to protect society from disorder and violence. I am glad to have it in my power to state you have succeeded, even at this early day, in convincing the House of Representatives, of which you are a member, that your aims are above a mere party triumph, and that you possess independence enough to maintain your self-respect. Though circumstances and personal obligations prevented you aiding me in my recent election, I am not insensible to your deserts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA HILL.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-avenue. Mr. Meek presided. The room was quite full, and many were unable even to obtain admittance.

The Chairman introduced as the first speaker, Hon. H. B. Stanton. Mr. Stanton, after referring to the standard topics of reconstruction and slavery, said that although the Republican Party generally might not consider that the Southern State Governments had been reconstructed in the best manner, yet that reconstruction being a fixed fact it was better to leave it alone. The Democrats desired to show how they would reconstruct, but surely no good would now result from undoing what had been done. Mr. Stanton then referred to repudiation and the national debt. The debt, he said, must be and would be paid in spite of Mr. Pendleton and other natural philosophers and repudiators. He next spoke of Mr. Blair's letter and the Democratic platform, and contrasted it with the principles laid down by the Republican Party. It was quite evident, he said, that Messrs. Seymour and Blair desired to raise another rebellion. Of course it would be a one-horse affair, but still it would be rebellion. Now, if this country was to prosper as it had done heretofore we must have peace. There must be neither wars nor rumors of wars. Grant's motto was, "Let us have peace." That was exactly what we wanted, and in order to have it we must put Grant into the Presidential chair. [Cheers.]

Hon. F. A. Conkling was the next speaker. After eulogizing the last speaker, he described what had been done by the Republican Party during its seven years' term of office. It had destroyed slavery and had brought to a glorious termination the greatest war the world has ever witnessed. Surely, then, it could be trusted with the reins of Government a little longer. Mr. Conkling then referred to the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution, and explained its various provisions in detail. He next referred to the national debt and to Mr. Vallandigham's late speech on that subject. He accused Mr. Vallandigham of having a very short memory, and of entirely forgetting some conversations had with him (Mr. Conkling) when they were both in Congress, in relation to the debt and its payment. He declared that it was fully understood by members of Congress at the time that the debt should be paid in gold. It was no argument to say that it was not so stipulated in the bond. Our legislators so understood it, and our Secretaries of the Treasury, from Mr. Fessenden downward, so understood it. Some of our bonds, the ten-forties excepted, which were intended specially for foreign customers, promised to pay in gold. But then none of our bonds issued previous to the war bore any such promise, and yet they had all been paid in gold—principal and interest. In fact, whether our bonds be paid in gold or greenbacks, the country could not shirk its responsibility, for the greenbacks would have to be paid in gold some time or other. The financial business of this country could not be carried on forever in "promises to pay." Mr. Conkling concluded by declaring repudiation to be not only the most dishonest but the most short-sighted policy, and one which, if carried out, would result in financial ruin.

The remarks of Mr. Conkling were listened to with attention by the large audience present.

After a few remarks by Mr. McCleod the meeting adjourned.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

This Club took possession of its new headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening. Hon. A. J. Rogers, President of the Club, being absent from the City, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, second Vice-President, presided over the meeting. Messrs. David J. Twohey and Eugene Conger acted as Secretaries. Mr. Sullivan made brief mention of the past history of the Club. Organized in 1852, it has participated in several eventful Presidential campaigns. It has never taken part in local politics to any extent, however. Among its earliest members was the lamented John Van Buren. Mr. Sullivan concluded by prophecying that the Democratic Party, although supposed to be dead by its adversaries, would rise again like a giant refreshed with wine and assert its principles.

A letter was read from Hon. Mr. Rogers, encouraging the members of the Club in the cause of Democracy, and informing them that the "handwriting of victory was on the wall."

Mr. Carr objected to the new Club-room because there was a Republican banner suspended in front of it in the street, which he characterized as a "vile nuisance." He was informed by one of the Secretaries that it had been the understanding with the landlord when the room was rented that the banner should be removed. Another incensed member proposed to hang a banner, or several banners, in the street, and thus obstruct and reduce the obnoxious flag to a mere pigmy appearance.

Mr. C. H. Brackett made a suggestion to have a fund raised to purchase Democratic papers for circulation in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Western States. Subsequently Messrs. O. W. Cruger and Dougherty were appointed a committee to procure transparencies for decorating the outside of the Club-room.

While these business details were harmoniously transpiring, an enthusiastic member suddenly announced that he would cut down the obnoxious banner in the street with a knife unless it was otherwise removed. He only became quieted when he was told that it would positively be taken away before another week had passed.

It was then announced that the formal opening of the new room would occur on next Tuesday evening, when an address was expected from Richard O'Gorman, Esq. The meeting adjourned, after listening to a few remarks by Mr. Wm. J. Rose, Vice-President of the Club, who related several reminiscences of the past history of the Club.

Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

Last evening the Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue held a mass meeting in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, at Leoanon Hall, No. 10, Abingdon-square. Major W. H. Corsa, the President of the Club, occupied the chair, and introduced as the first speaker Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. The General reviewed in brief the record of Grant during the war, and spoke of the services he had rendered the country. No other man could be better fitted for the position of the chief ruler of the nation.

The next speaker was Major Pangburn, of the Jersey City *Journal*. He referred to the career of Seymour during the time of the rebellion, and asked if such a record was acceptable to the sense and patriotism of men who wished to preserve the Union. Grant was a man who had enlisted himself in the service of the country, and it was due to him now that the country should recognise his worth and genius.

Major Bullion was next introduced. He spoke of the merits of the Republican candidates, and urged his hearers to do their utmost in placing them in power.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A business meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association took place last evening at O'Shanessey's Hotel, corner Broome and Pitt streets. Mr. James M. McCartin is President, and James O. Elling and S. L. Kennedy Secretaries. A public meeting is contemplated for next month.

Nineteenth District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A regular meeting took place last night of the Nineteenth District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club on the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. Luther Horton, President, presided, and Mr. James B. Pettit acted as Secretary.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at Washington Hall, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. The President is W. H. DeCamp; the Secretaries, John Norton and Charles Childs. There appears to be two associations under this title in the district, the other having its headquarters at Mullen Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street.

Republican Banner Raising.

There was a large gathering of the Republicans of the First Ward, last evening, at No. 8 Broadway, on the occasion of the raising of a new and elegant Grant and Colfax banner. After the hoisting of the flag a meeting was organized, over which Mr. Joseph A. Gardner, President, presided. Addresses, spirited and appropriate, were delivered by Col. Benj. A. Willis, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., James Manning, Jonathan F. Sprague and other eminent Republicans, after which the meeting adjourned.

Richmond County Grant and Colfax Club.

The Richmond County Central Grant and Colfax Club will meet to-night (Wednesday) at Sharpe's Hotel, Richmond Village. Speeches will be made by Wm. H. Burleigh, A. H. Wagner, and F. Lovegrove. An enthusiastic gathering is anticipated.

New-Jersey Politics.

A regular meeting of the Sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Club of Jersey City was held last evening at Washington Hall. Several speeches were delivered....A Seventh Ward Democratic Club was organized in Jersey City on Saturday evening, at which Jos. P. Brower was appointed President; J. Egan and F. Garrett, Vice-Presidents; J. Maloney, Secretary; and J. Purcell, Treasurer....The Third Ward Republican Club of Jersey City organized on Monday—John Rogers, President; Capt. Murphy and Capt. Hillyer, Vice-Presidents....At a Grant and Colfax meeting held on Monday evening at Greenville, the speakers seemed to have had a lively time of it. Major Pangborn was repeatedly interrupted by a number of persons supposed to be Democrats. The Major, in his own peculiar style, gave them all the information he believed they wanted

THE WEST.

A Railroad Jaunt—Western Progress—From Indiana to Ohio—The City of Cincinnati—A Republican Mass Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

One of the pleasantest railway jaunts in the West is found on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, by way of Lawrenceburg. Within the memory of very young inhabitants, the good people of Indiana transported all their surplus produce and brought to their homes all their merchandise on wagons over what is known in the West as corduroy roads. This term applies to roadways made of logs, sometimes split, laid athwart the track, keeping the vehicles from going down in disgrace-ful mud. Cincinnati was then the mart of trade for two-thirds of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and a part of Southern Illinois. The farmer toiled all Summer through, raised fifty or a hundred bushels of wheat, and hauled it to Cincinnati with his team during the leisure Autumn months. His corn was fed to swine, and in early Winter, after the animals had become fatted, these were driven to this dingy metropolis, justly christening it "Porkopolis." The teams drawing wheat or oats to market, fifty, one hundred, sometimes two hundred miles, did not stroll back empty, but were loaded with the merchandise which the country retailers dispensed. All this within the memory of the young man between his teens and thirty. But a wondrous change has come o'er the spirit of the people's dream. Railways ramify all sections. Hardly a county escapes penetration, and the iron horse whirls past nearly every hamlet.

WESTERN PROGRESS.

Western progress is wonderful. The theory may be outlined in LEUTZ's glowing frescoe in the western entrance to the Representatives' Hall in the National Capitol, but the practical development cannot be limned on wall or canvas. Future millions will read as a fairy tale the account in history of the transposition of the mighty wilderness of the valley of the Ohio, stretching from the Alleghany Mountains to the fringing prairies of the Lakes and Mississippi, into great, populous, agricultural States in the incredibly short period of a quarter of a century. The historian, though he writes with all the inspiration of a Gibbon or a Macaulay, his pen dipped in the golden glory of the New World and enthused by the spirit of its grandeur, can never delineate the hard toil, the fortitude, the envious patience and indomitable courage of the ante-railway pioneer. This is the iron age—that was the age of mud; this is the era of speed and power—that the era of slow, tortuous, toiling weakness. Steam and steel have sent the world onward with a Herculean bound, and lapsing centuries could not have done for us, under the old *régime*, what these have done in a few brief years. These facts were reimpressed on my mind as I came flying across the alluvial plains of Southern-Central Indiana, and down the devious roadway in the winding valleys to the classic Ohio. It is no narrow, mean State's right pride which makes the heart of a national citizen of this Republic swell with joy, as he looks out from a railway coach at the countless and prosperous villages springing up as by magic along the lines of public travel. They are the glistening jewels which indicate the mine of national prosperity and popular happiness in store for us.

FROM INDIANA TO OHIO.

Coming from Central Indiana to this city, we first touch the silver thread—the beautiful Ohio—at Lawrenceburg. This will be remembered as the town in Indiana where Gov. BAKER incarcerated those disgusting relics of barbarism, MCCOOLE and COBURN, for attempting to insult the civilized people of Hoosierdom by a brutal prize fight. Progressing thither, we plow right through the most luxuriant corn region of the West—the Ohio and Miami Valleys. On either side of the I. C. and L. Railway stretch out, almost as far as the purview of vision, vast waving emerald plains—tens of thousands of acres of maize! These bottoms are perfectly level, as clear of trees as a prairie, and as the corn, much of which is from twelve to fourteen feet high, literally obliterates all traces of fences or other divisions, the whole appears as one wide, endless, luxuriant meadow of growing grain. Many single fields include a hundred acres. Care is taken to make the rows straight and parallel, and many of them being miles in length, the scene in these rich valleys is truly inspiriting. The prospect of an abundant yield is in every way flattering. Nothing less than the frowns of Providence, in a great freshet, overflowing the wide fields and sweeping the growth away, or an unseasonably early appearance of Jack Frost, can inhibit the approaching abundance, or chill the warm anticipations of these provident and industrious husbandmen.

It is sometimes permissible to devote brief space to the description of one's whereabouts.

THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati has been "done" so often by journalists that an additional attempt in that direction might be deemed supererogatory labor. The industrious, inimitable PARTON has so thoroughly photographed these Western cities, in his chapters in the *Atlantic*—that magazine always so replete with interest—that no words of mine could give color or expression to the perfect pictures. I remember of reading his article on "Pittsburg"—that wondrous city sleeping among the mountains which gave birth to the Ohio—with particular zest, and when finished the first impulse was to take a Turkish bath and wash off the sooty deposits of the eternal "City of Smoke." Cincinnati is the twin sister—I beg pardon of the lady readers of the TIMES for the illustration, and will put it twin brother—of Pittsburg. Here, on the sides of the high hills which at this point overlook the narrow valley of the Ohio, sleeps the Queen City of the West, enshrouded in swimming clouds of bituminous smoke. The dusky walls of her architecture, magnificent as some of it is, stand grim in the duskier atmosphere, and if BARTON failed in anything he failed to describe the sooty dress "Porkopolis" always wears to receive her visitors in. Occasionally, however, the hand of a kind Providence lifts the gray-brown vail, and a gleam of mellow sunlight, though it linger but a moment, discloses what a magnificent and delightful city Cincinnati would be, if sweetened with an atmosphere as light, clear and lovely as that ever hovering over the Monumental City of the Chesapeake.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

But beneath all Cincinnati's smoke the fires of loyalty and patriotism burn brightly. This fact was evidenced in thunder tones at the grand Republican mass meeting last evening. The telegraph has already given you a brief account of it; but I will trespass so much upon the valuable space of the TIMES as to refer more at length to this popular outburst. I have seen nothing like it during this campaign, and nothing like it in any other, except some of the grand rallies for LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, respectively, in 1860. It had been announced in a quiet and unostentatious way for several days, that Col. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and Gen. GIBSON, of Ohio, would address the people here last evening. DICK THOMPSON is known as an eloquent speaker, as an associate and compeer of HENRY CLAY and TOM CORWIN, in old Whig days, and as a good Republican stumper, *not* running for office. Gen. GIBSON was remembered as a "Fighting Boy in Blue," who participated in his thirty battles, and now runs for Congress in the Tiffany, Ohio, District—a district strongly Democratic. No flaming announcement was made, aping our coppery friends, who parade the names of SEYMOUR, PENDLETON, BLAIR, and even A. JOHNSON, before the people when advertising a township meeting, promising the eloquence of these great men, just as a showman pictures his furious tigers and lions in flaming-red colors on the immense bills which periodically appear on vacant walls. But the word had been spoken. Republicans were to assemble to renew their devotion to the good cause. The Democrats had but yesterday presented their Congressional and county ticket, in opposition to the roster of Republican soldiers previously presented for the suffrages of the people of this populous city. The hour of assemblage came. Thousands upon thousands of citizens thronged the broad market place where the addresses were to be delivered, blocking it up for several squares, compactly and enthusiastically. It was indeed a verification of the apothegm of "whole acres of people." A sea of intelligent upturned faces greeted the first speaker, Gen. GIBSON, who addressed the multitude eloquently for an hour and a half. The interest in his touching arguments and pathetic appeals to the patriotic feelings of the people did not flag. As far as his voice could be heard the jam was intact. At length he was interrupted by the approach of the grand procession of "Fighting Boys in Blue," "Grant Guards," and other loyal organizations, uniformed or otherwise, carrying torches and transparencies, led by "Grant Cavalry"—the long procession, more than a mile in length, interspersed with bands and martial music. The roar of artillery and constant display of fireworks, appropriate to the occasion, added greatly to the enlivening scene. All speaking ceased for an hour, while the brilliant procession wound through the dense mass which filled the streets for squares—a difficult undertaking when we consider that at least twenty thousand people stood within sound of the speakers' stand. Contrasted with the "grand rally" of three evenings previous by the Democracy, that affair dwindled into a dull ward meeting on a rainy night. This fact the Democracy feel keenly—the more keenly as it comes so suddenly upon their Congressional and county nominations. As a mass meeting it proved a happy success.

Among the speakers was Hon. JOB STEVENSON, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second District, in opposition to SAM. CAREY, the demagogue and renegade. Mr. STEVENSON was a patriotic War Democrat, is decidedly popular, and has every prospect of walking over the course with ease. He is a gentleman of culture and genius, of a nervous, sanguine temperament, speaking sententiously and with deliberation. The boundless concourse had swelled to tens of thousands when he appeared, augmented as it was by the boys in the procession; and the spontaneous combustion was grand when Mr. STEVENSON compared the New-York platform to "an abandoned canal enterprise." The comparison was a happy one—"beginning nowhere and ending all around." He handled his demagogue competitor, CAREY, without gloves, showing clearly his false position and hypocritical work. Let it be borne in mind that CAREY claims to have introduced and propelled through Congress that wonderful "Eight-hour law" for workingmen, which his own political administration interprets to mean only eight-hours' pay for eight-hours' labor. CAREY claims to have been first renominated by the workingmen as their candidate. He further claims to be an "independent" Republican candidate; and the Seymour and Blair Kuklux Democracy yesterday played the last dirty act in the fraud by "indorsing" the nomination in convention. They nominated against Hon. BEN. EGGLESTON, in the First District, Mr. P. W. STRADER, a man of considerable popularity with the laboring people. But their chances of defeat are just about as certain as that of the approach of October. Mr. STEVENSON is more than a match for Careyism, and BEN. EGGLESTON's sharp mode of pulling the wires will play the deuce with STRADER's chances. Moreover, the Copperhead county ticket is of the Vallandigham pattern—not a drop of loyal blood in it. Cincinnati can't stand that. Look out for a sweeping Republican triumph here on the second Tuesday of October.

Another of the speakers last night was Rev. MAX P. GADDIS, a real Punshon in his way, who was all alive with patriotism during the war, and vied with GRANVILLE MOODY in giving aid and comfort to the good cause. For his own good reasons he followed JOHNSON in his "policy," but spurns the rebel arrangement of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. He was for CAREY last year. He gives his whole eloquent strength against him this campaign, and strongly supports GRANT and COLFAX. So they come by scores. Col. TOM STILWELL, who was a consistent Johnson man in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and went as Minister to Venezuela, is now stumping his State, Indiana, for GRANT. Mr. WESTON, of Maine, is another conspicuous instance of conversion from the moribund Democracy. And yet I see this morning that the chamelion New-York *Herald* concedes the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. If they carry the election into Africa, and count as coppery voters all the followers of the late THEODORUS, perhaps the Kuklux Democracy can win; but they will not succeed by the votes of citizens of the United States. Certainly not, if the loyal fires burn as brightly everywhere as in the Great West. J. Q. T.

APPEAL TO IRISH CITIZENS.

Address of the Irish Republican Campaign Club—The Reasons that Irishmen Should Vote the Republican Ticket.

In organizing an Irish Republican Campaign Club, it is proper that we, who originated it, should state to our countrymen why we have taken such a step, and give them a plain and simple statement of the grounds upon which we appeal to them to unite with us in supporting the Union Republican Party in the coming Presidential election, rather than the effete and worthless organization which, in these latter days, so flagrantly misappropriates the once glorious name of Democracy. Our object, in a word, is to call the attention of Irishmen to the gross imposition that is practiced on them by those who tell them that in supporting the Democratic Party, they are best showing their devotion to constitutional liberty and best serving the interests of their race and nation; it is to point out the fallacy of this idea, to contrast as nearly as may be the principles of the two parties, Republican and Democratic, and not alone their principles, but what are a still surer test of their respective merits, the acts of each of these parties. To destroy, if possible, that absurd and senseless prejudice which causes so many thousands of our countrymen to array themselves in this country against those very principles of equal rights and equal justice to all men, for which in their own land they are such zealous advocates. To show them that by allowing themselves to be led to the polls in the interest of the reactionist and the oppressor, they deprive Ireland of the active sympathy and aid of hundreds of thousands of enlightened and generous-hearted Americans, and cause their own efforts in behalf of her liberation to be regarded with suspicion and distrust by intelligent men everywhere. It is, finally, to point out to them the gross, yea, criminal, inconsistency of which they have been guilty, when, at the same time they were moving heaven and earth to secure political freedom for their own race, they were voting, year after year, to rivet more firmly the chains which bound the limbs of 4,000,000 of their fellow-beings; and by continuing to act with the party which, now that these 4,000,000 have, in spite of its utmost efforts to the contrary, been disenthralled, would still exclude them from all those political rights without which their freedom would be but a hollow mockery.

We approach our task with no slight impression of its magnitude, in view of the fact that we have fifty years of prejudice to combat in this City; and yet, when we reflect on the strong basis of right and truth our cause rests upon, and relying also on the generous and liberty-loving nature which is inherent in every true man of our race, and which ever causes him to lean toward the side of the weak and down-trodden; when we reflect upon these things, we feel in a measure strengthened for the work that lies before us.

In making this appeal to you, we design not a blind and subservient adherence to every local dogma that is enunciated by the Republicans, nor an indiscriminate abuse of all those who differ with us in opinion, but to set forth with calmness and dignity, and to the best of our ability with frankness and candor the great underlying fundamental principles of each of the two parties—the effect of the practical application of those principles, and gather from such a comparison the true duty of Irishmen in the present aspect of political affairs, not only as regards their duty in the character of American citizens, but also in regard to what their best course is as lovers of their native land, who, while scrupulously fulfilling their duty as citizens of the United States, would still be willing to so shape their political course as to lend a helping hand to the men who, far away on the other side of the Atlantic, are risking everything for the liberation of our mother land. Indeed, it is mainly in relation to their effect on the cause of Ireland that we shall discuss the bearings of American politics. All we ask from you is a fair and patient hearing of what we have to urge, and an impartial verdict on the merits of the controversy. We have on one side the Republican, or, as its enemies love to call it, the Radical Party, which comprises in its ranks the great mass of the intellect and vigor of the country. Young, loyal and vigorous, its motto is "Onward!" and it is to-day the embodiment of whatever of advanced liberalism there is in the land. On the other side there is the Democratic, or, as its followers love to style it, the Conservative Party, a heterogeneous collection of the odds and ends of all parties, from the open, unreconstructed rebel of the South to the trimmer whose political convictions consist of an unswerving belief in the infallibility of ANDREW JOHNSON, and an unfailing promptness in drawing his salary as a Federal office-holder.

The Republican Party was called into existence by the shameful measure known as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which repeal all the Territories of the United States were thrown open to slavery, and that baleful institution seemed to spread its blight on every portion of this fair land. It was to resist this spread of this formidable enemy, of this enemy to free labor, that the Republican Party was organized, and when the slaveholders of the South made their insane attempt to break up the Union, another object was added to its mission—that was, the extirpation of slavery and the restoration of the Union on the basis of equal political rights to all men. By its instrumentality the war for the restoration of the Union was carried on through four weary years of unprecedented warfare, and finally brought to a successful issue. Every measure proposed for rendering the war more effective, for supplying the soldiers and sailors in the field, every provision for the support of those who have been disabled in the service of the country, and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, emanated directly from the Republican Party, and each one of those measures met with the most bitter opposition from the Democratic representatives in Congress and the Democratic Press throughout the land. It was the Republican Party that supported ABRAHAM LINCOLN in his great measure of emancipation, by which four millions of slaves were raised from the condition of mere chattels to the *status* of political manhood.

Whatever of credit attached to the successful carrying on of the war, and the blotting out of slavery as a consequence, peculiarly belongs to the Republican Party. On this point alone they might safely rest their claim to the support of the loyal men of the country, for whoever considers the suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of slavery not only as great blessings to this country, but also as great steps taken to further the cause of liberty the world over, cannot be other than a Republican. The support of such as consider those two events calamities is neither desirable nor is it sought for.

But it is said that this is a Radical Party that would destroy the Constitution, and, in fact, abolish all those safeguards of liberty which Americans have been accustomed to hold most sacred. Let us see how far this charge is true, to what extent it is radical. It is radical only to the extent of wishing to remove old abuses where tyranny screens itself behind prescriptive right and constitutional precedent, and wishing to make our new institutions conform in practice as well as in theory to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that great exposition of human rights, whose publication heralded a new era in the world's history and with trumpet tones aroused from the slumber of centuries the king-ridden people of Europe.

In its reverence for all the real safeguards of constitutional liberty the Republican Party is not surpassed by any that has ever claimed the suffrages of the American people. Never was a more eminent instance of moderation shown than in the manner with which it has dealt with the conquered rebels of the South.

Although to the other causes of irritation which such a strife naturally engendered were added the murder of its honored leader and the apostacy of one whom the party had implicitly trusted and elevated to the second place in the nation—and although he had striven by every means in his power to thwart the will of the loyal people of the country, and to shield the red-handed rebel from such slight disabilities as he was placed under—yet no means of severity have been adopted against the South. No political executions have followed the slaughter of the battle-field—the sword, sheathed when the enemy surrendered, has not been drawn to carry out the stern decrees of the law. All that Congress has insisted on, when it had full power to impose its own terms, is that the discrimination in favor of caste, the monopoly of political power by one class, and that mainly disloyal, to the exclusion of another class which is unequivocally loyal, the entire dependence of the laborer upon, and his control by, the capitalist, in short, the state of things which made rebellion on the scale on which it was commenced in 1861 at all practicable, should cease, and that class of men, hated because of their devotion to the Government, and helpless because of their poverty, should be armed with the ballot as a means by which they might preserve their newly-acquired liberty. Natural justice and an overruling political necessity alike demand this measure.

The foreign policy of the Republican Party has ever been bold and vigorous, allowing, as far as possible, no diminution of the national influence abroad, and ever striving to assist those who struggled for freedom. On the question of the rights of naturalized citizens, its leaders and organs have taken a decided stand in favor of maintaining the dignity of American citizenship, at all hazards, in opposition to the absurd claims of the English oligarchy, as witness the resolutions to that effect inserted in the platform adopted at the various Republican State Conventions, and it is conclusively established by the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming Republican vote, of which the enacting clauses are as follows:

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to, and receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and detained by any foreign Government, in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be, and hereby is, empowered to suspend in part or whole commercial relations with the said Government, or, in case no other remedy is available, order the arrest, and detain in custody, any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, except Ambassadors and other public Ministers and their domestics and servants, and who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and the President shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

In regard to meeting the obligations which the war imposed on us as a nation, the Republican Party is in favor of sustaining the national honor by fulfilling them to the letter. It favors the payment of the national debt according to the understanding at the time of its contraction, and not a *quasi* repudiation by paying in greenbacks that which it was promised would be paid in coin. Every consideration of regard for the national reputation, every feeling of common honesty and every principle of sound policy dictate that this should be done; if it were not, this first great national debt of ours would be the last, for hereafter no one would be found who would lend to a nation who had so flagrantly repudiated its honest debt.

The Republican Party favors a tariff which will encourage and protect the American manufacturer and laborer and prevent him from being impoverished by the competition of the English manufacturer with his pauper labor.

Such is the position of the Republicans on the great questions of the day.

On the other hand, what is this Democratic Party to which the great mass of our countrymen so firmly adhere, rather from habit and prejudice than from any real sympathy with its principles? It is a party of conservatism and class privilege, a conservatism that aims to perpetuate the abasement of such of God's creatures as the inhumanity or avarice of his fellow-men has in times past cast down and kept down for ages; and now from its tender regard for the Constitution this conservatism would put its heel on their necks, and under the guise of law would make this education or improvement impossible. It is a party of class privilege, because it aims to divide the community into separate classes, having unequal political rights, and that inequality determined not by any intrinsic superiority in the preferred class, but resting wholly on arbitrary and accidental grounds.

This is conservatism in the United States. It has its type in the Tory Party of England. Its policy is identical with that of the despots of continental Europe. They, too, like the Conservatives here, decry all change in the existing state of affairs, no matter how beneficial the reform may be. Every effort made to elevate the condition of the people, to give them a voice in framing the laws by which they are to be governed, they denounce as revolutionary and as tending to anarchy, in a word, it is radicalism.

Are you aware that it is conservativism that to-day enslaves Ireland and Poland, that has for ages drenched Europe with blood in its endeavors to prop up crumbling dynasties and preserve rotten institutions?

Was O'CONNELL a Conservative when he strove for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland and the repeal of the infamous act of Union? Were GRATTAN and CURRAN Conservatives when they shook the forum and the Senate house with denunciations of the tyranny under which their country groaned? Were the men of '48 Conservatives, when with soul-stirring eloquence they sought to rouse their countrymen to resist oppression?

But why multiply examples? The very name of Conservative should be loathed by every Irishman as a synonym for tyranny and misrule. On its foul escutcheon rests the blood of EMMET, of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, of the martyrs of Manchester.

But to return, if you please, to this precious Democratic or Conservative Party of our time and country. Have you, who year after year vote without hesitation or question every ticket labeled Democratic, ever considered what the real principles of this party are? Who its leaders are? What its sympathy with the cause of Ireland has been? No; otherwise you would have long since turned from it with loathing and disgust. Are you aware that it is controlled by moneyed aristocrats, who make its policy subservient to their own selfish ends. What expression of sympathy have you heard from these men for those who strive for Ireland's freedom? Why, the very man who, at this moment, holds the highest official position in the Democratic Party is the agent of English capitalists who have millions at stake in the preservation of the British Empire whole and intact. To suppose that such a man would be friendly to the cause of Ireland's freedom would be to fly in the face of all human experience.

The policy of the Democratic leaders is to inflame your prejudices against the negro, in order to forward their own political fortunes, while in their hearts they despise the laborer, whether he be white or black.

What was the aim of the men who endeavored to establish the Southern Confederacy, but to erect an oligarchy where the few would be aggrandized at the expense of the many, and where capital would not only control but own labor.

They designed by reopening the slave-trade to fill the country with negro slaves and thereby completely destroy the system of free white labor, as witness the article in the Charleston *Mercury* just before the war, entitled, "Philosophy of Secession," by L. W. SPRATT, of South Carolina, where, referring to the Southern Confederacy, he says: "I regard the slave-trade as the true test of its integrity. If that be right, then slavery is right, but not otherwise. I regard the constitutional prohibition as a great calamity," (referring to the act prohibiting the importation of slaves.)

These men despised laborers of every class and condition, as may be seen by their sneering allusions to "Northern mudsills," "greasy mechanics," "close-fisted farmers," &c. And were they not, for years, in the closest affiliation with the Democratic Party? Did they not shape its policy? Were they not exponents of its principles, looked up to as oracles by their Northern allies? And can you doubt that, if their political privileges were restored, they would again be found foremost in its ranks.

You were told that if the negroes were emancipated that they would flock to the North and compete successfully with the Irish and German laborer; yet, the threatened exodus did not occur. Was it because the promised Moses proved recreant? If anything could tend to drive the negroes from the South, it would be the return to power of the rebel element, and a consequent inauguration of persecutions and oppression; if they are treated with any reasonable degree of fairness, they will be sure to prefer the congenial climate of the South to the more rugged one of the North.

In addition to its unpatriotic, if not absolutely disloyal, course during the war, the Democratic Party would now virtually repudiate the honest debt of the nation, for which the national faith is pledged, and thereby bring on a financial crisis whose effects would be sure to be felt by all, and by none more than the laboring class.

This hateful doctrine of national dishonesty is the principal stock in trade of the leading Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

What consideration, then, either of duty or interest, can prompt you to act with this degenerate faction? Are you enraptured with the spirited foreign policy of the "Conservative" JOHNSON, the anxiety which he has displayed to relieve such of our countrymen as have come under the ban of the British law, and the admirable manner in which his creatures—SEWARD and ADAMS—have upheld the honor of the United States in their dealings with our old enemy? Or, mayhap, you applaud the scurrilous abuse with which the Democratic orators and press have saluted the poor maimed veterans, whose only fault was that they periled life and limb in defence of this land, the last refuge of liberty on earth?

In conclusion, we would ask of you, Irishmen, to think well of these things; do not be swept along in the tide of prejudice and intolerance, but assert your manhood and shake off the trammels of a party in which you have been too long entangled.

Free yourselves from the control of the men by whom you are led, and who laugh at you for your credulity.

Concede to others that which you demand for yourselves, and give a helping hand to push forward the car of freedom, which is, even now, slowly but steadily advancing, overturning, as it goes, the eminences on which tyranny has erected her altars, and bringing joy and good tidings to the oppressed of all classes.

For the Club.

DENIS F. BURKE, President.
DANIEL J. HOGAN, Secretary.

The Express Robbery in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 15.

One of the most daring and successful express robberies on record in this city occurred yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock, in building No. 118 North Second-street. A few minutes previous, Mr. JOSIAH CROSS, messenger of the Adams Express Company, started from the office to deliver several money packages, having in his express bag something over $7,000, belonging to different parties; one package, marked $147 70, was addressed to "B. F. GOODRICH & Co., Room No. 2, up stairs, No. 118 Second-street." This being on his way to other points, he concluded to deliver it first. One man was sitting with his back to the wall, near the door, with a newspaper in his hand, and another was sitting at a desk standing against the opposite wall. These were the only occupants of the room. Mr. CROSS handed the package to the fellow with the newspaper, asking him if it was correct. An affirmative reply was given, and the messenger was told to give it to the man at the desk, who would receipt for it. Mr. CROSS placed the book upon the desk, running his finger along the line to the point where the signature was to be written. As his finger had reached that point he was seized from behind with one arm, while a strong hand grasped his neck, choking him in a manner preventing him from crying for help. Instantly the man at the desk jumped up and applied a large cotton rag saturated with chloroform to his mouth and nostrils. CROSS struggled with might and main to free himself, and in his efforts prevented the chloroform from producing its stupefying effect upon his senses. But the scoundrels were not unprepared for failure in such an emergency. A piece of iron—old wagon-tire—about eighteen inches in length, and weighing perhaps seven pounds, was grabbed by the man in front from a concealed place on the desk, who brought it down with crushing force upon the head of the unfortunate messenger, and, bleeding and senseless, he sank to the floor. The robbers rifled the express bag of its contents and escaped.

ALBERT PARKER, a clerk in the Erie Transportation office, underneath, and others, heard the noise and scuffling, but supposed it was produced by the moving of furniture, or something of that kind, and paid no particular attention to it. Shortly after it ceased, however, they heard a man run down stairs, hurriedly, and Mr. PARKER saw him going down Second-street, with packages of bank bills in his hand. The other man was not seen going away, but he must have come down stairs and gone in the opposite direction more quietly. The noise of the "tussle" was heard for four or five minutes by the employes in the office below. In three or four minutes Mr. CROSS himself staggered down the stairs, the blood streaming down his face and clothes from the wound on his head. As he reached the pavement he reeled like a drunken man into the street, exclaiming, "Did you see them? Why didn't you stop them? There were two of them. They have robbed me—took everything I had! Didn't you see them? Stop thief!" &c. But the robbers were out of sight, and save that one of them passed down the street some minutes previous, no clue to their whereabouts was known.

Mr. CROSS was taken to the express office, and from there, after reporting the facts as near as he could in his wounded and confused state, to the drug store of the Messrs. MAGUIRE, corner of Second and Olive streets, where his wound was dressed. The blow was a terrible one, and fears were entertained that his skull was fractured. The messenger asserted that the chloroform produced no effect upon him, but it was the impression of those who saw him as he reached the street that he was mistaken in this particular, as the presence of the drug could be distinguished by those near him. He was taken to his residence in Carondelet, unable, yesterday, to give anything like an accurate description of the robbers.

The package delivered to "B. F. GOODRICH & Co." came from Odin, Ill., and of course was a part of the game to bring the messenger to the place, which was secured near the Company's office that it might be taken first on the route when the messenger should start out to deliver his packages. The room was rented on Tuesday by a man who paid $15 in advance and gave his name as J. W. BROOKS, intimating that it was to be used as a commission house.

An Express Office in Tennessee Broken Into and the Safe and $600 in Money Stolen.

From the Nashville Union, Aug. 14.

We learn from the Southern Express Messenger on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, who came into the city yesterday afternoon, that the office of CHAS. MARSHALL, Agent for the Nashville and Decatur Railroad and Southern Express Companies at Franklin, was broken into yesterday morning, some time between 1 o'clock and daylight, and a little iron messenger safe carried off, in which were deposited about $600 in United States currency belonging to the companies he represented, a silver watch sent from New-York to some person in Franklin and a number of valuable papers. It is supposed that the thief or thieves—for it is not known how many persons were engaged in the robbery—secreted themselves behind a large pile of sacked wheat some time during the day, and when night came and the freight-house was closed, emerged from their hiding places, and as there was no barred doors between the freight-room and office, had undisputed control of the whole building. In the office, situated in the front portion of the building, Mr. MARSHALL and J. M. COOKE, the agent of the Nashville City Transfer Company, were sleeping. The rascals came into the office, shouldered the safe, unbarred the door and left without awakening the unconcious slumberers.

Yesterday morning the wreck of the safe was found at the west end of the wagon bridge that crosses Big Harpeth River on the Murfreesboro Road, fully half a mile from the depot. It had been smashed in by some heavy instrument or implement, and the amount above stated abstracted. Our informant states there was no clue to the perpetrators of the daring deed,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighteenth Ward Homicide—Verdict Against the Prisoner.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of JACOB STILLWAGEN, the saloon-keeper, who was stabbed at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street, as already reported. The following evidence was elicited:

Christian Kalkenbrenner testified: I live at No. 157 Second-street; on Saturday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, I was standing two doors above Mr. Stillwagen's, in the Avenue B direction, and heard some little boys shouting out, "A fight;" I then saw John Siebert going into Stillwagen's house; by the time I got down to the door Siebert was after being thrown out of the house; think it was Stillwagen threw him out; Siebert returned to the door, and pushed his arm and head through the glass; the door was hardly closed a minute when it was opened again; as the door opened I saw a man falling backwards with his neck cut; the blood squirted out on the street and upon my right hand; saw two men lead away Stillwagen; in a few minutes heard some women, children and men shout, "They are killing Johnny Siebert;" I then went into Stillwagen's store and through into the back room, where I saw Johnny Siebert lying on the floor; one man was sitting on his stomach and holding one hand; the man sitting on Siebert had a cut on his forehead; he said in German that Siebert would soon be dead; he kept talking to him in German, every now and then hitting him on the head with his fist; then he asked Siebert in German, "Why did you stick me?" accompanying the question with a blow; that is all I saw until after I returned from a club meeting to which I was going, when I saw the Police arrest John Siebert in his own house, opposite Stillwagen's.

John Metzgar, of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, testified: I was up stairs in No. 611, visiting, when I heard a cry of "fight:" I ran down to Stillwagen's, and was about going in when two young ladies stopped me, telling me that if I went in I, too, would be locked up; ten minutes afterward I went in and saw Siebert laying on the ground; one man was sitting upon him and another was holding his arm; then two officers came in and arrested the two men who were sitting upon Siebert; some citizens then took away Siebert; the officer asked me about fifteen minutes afterward where Siebert lived, and I showed them and went up stairs with them; the officer asked Siebert to accompany him, but he refused, and it was only after being coaxed by citizens that he went along with the Police.

Officer *James Smith*, of the Eleventh Precinct, testified that he was standing on the corner of Avenue B and Twelfth-street on the night in question, when he saw a large crowd come down Avenue B, and stop at the drug store on Thirteenth-street; saw a man who was bleeding freely from the neck taken into the store; remained while the doctor was sewing up the wound, probably about fifteen minutes; made inquiries as to the origin of the difficulty and endeavored to discover by whom the injuries had been inflicted; eventually learned what had occurred by getting behind two men who were talking and by overhearing what they said; as I was listening one man nudged the other to hush; I took hold of the man whom I heard mention the name of Siebert and compelled him to go along with me and show me where Siebert lived; in passing through the hallway to the rear of house No. 608 Fourteenth-street my guide ran away; I then found Metzgar, and compelled him to go along with me to where Siebert lived; I found Siebert in his room stripped of all his clothes except light pants; he was washing himself in a pail of water; the water was tinged with blood; his body was streaked with blood, he not having yet dried himself; I said to him "I want you;" he replied, "You, you will never be able to take me;" I told him I would take him anyway; as there were twenty or thirty persons present, I deemed it folly to attempt to take him by force; I consequently asked him to come along, telling him that I understood he was the man who had been stabbed, and that there were two men arrested for the offence; he replied that he had been stabbed, kicked and beaten by the Dutch, but that he was satisfied, having had his revenge; his friends advised him to go with me, and after putting on some clothes he did so; I took him to the Eleventh Precinct Station.

Alfred Loomis, of No. 611 East Fourteenth-street, testified: I was sitting on the doorstep of No. 611, when I heard a boy remark, "Here comes Johnny Siebert with a knife," and witness saw Siebert go into Stillwagen's; immediately afterward saw him come out as if he had been pushed out; he again rushed at the door, and this was the occasion upon which the glass was broken; immediately afterward saw Stillwagen coming out with his hand to his throat, and going toward the doctor's; heard a little boy say that they had Johnny Siebert on the floor and were killing him; went into Stillwagen's and saw Siebert on the ground, and one man sitting on his breast while another held his arm; a police officer came, and, after going into the saloon, came out and rapped his club; the two other officers arrived, and they arrested the man who had hold of Siebert; the other officer took Siebert home, and, after doing so, he went to the doctor's to see what become of Stillwagen.

Wm. Winterwerb testified: I live at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street; I boarded with Stillwagen; on the evening of the 15th of August I was standing in front of the house when the prisoner came along and went into Stillwagen's; I immediately heard loud talking, and went to go in; the prisoner was coming out, but went in a second time, and I went in after him; at that time I saw Stillwagen with blood running from his neck; Kapthor was holding prisoner by the hand that held the knife; I told some one to take the knife from the prisoner, and I took hold of prisoner by the arms; I was so excited at the time that I do not remember who took the knife from Siebert; Kapthor and myself tried to take Siebert into the back room, when several persons came in by the front and side doors and took off their coats and attempted to rescue the prisoner; the prisoner was covered with blood; we were looking at Siebert's hands, when two policemen came in and arrested Kapthor and myself and brought us to the Station-house and kept us among all the loafers; between 1 and 2 o'clock in the night I was allowed to go home, and I saw Mr. Stillwagen die about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

William H. Davis testified: I am patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct; about eight o'clock, P. M., on the 15th, I had just arrested a prisoner on Fourteenth-street for beating his wife, when I heard a cry of "murder;" I released my prisoner and proceeded to where I heard the cry; went into No. 615 East Fourteenth-street and inquired where the murdered man was, and if they could tell me who had done the stabbing; they told me the murdered man was lying on the floor in the back room; I could get no further information; went to the door and gave the alarm; I asked a young man with whom I was acquainted to go and get me help; he went and brought two officers from the Eleventh Ward; I asked the men who were holding Siebert for information, but they gave me none, and talked to one another in German; I arrested them and sent them to the Station-house, thinking they had killed Siebert; I returned to Stillwagen's and found Siebert had been taken home to No. 618 East Fourteenth-street; I found Stillwagen had got home and saw he was dying, and then heard for the first time that the prisoner was the man who had stabbed him; took the cars, went down to the Eleventh Precinct Station and brought the prisoner up to see if the dying man would identify him; deceased picked the prisoner out of six or eight men as the one who had stabbed him.

Richard Deaves testified: I am roundsman of the Eleventh Precinct Police; I accompanied Officer Davis with the prisoner, Siebert, to No. 615 East Fourteenth-street, on the night of the 15th of August, and Stillwagen identified him as the man who had stabbed him.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner JOHN SIEBERT, who was remanded by the Coroner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fire in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn—A Hotel Burned Down—Loss $13,000—Insurances.

About 9:30 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the livery stable connected with the Myrtle-avenue Hotel, situated at the intersection of Bushwick and Myrtle avenues. The stable being built close up to the hotel, and that edifice being of wood, the flames spread rapidly, and in less than an hour the whole building, together with a two-story frame building immediately adjacent were totally destroyed. The firemen were on the spot with an alacrity which did them credit, considering the difficulties to be encountered in approaching the place. The streets, or rather the roads were in a condition best described by the word chaos. Besides this, when the firemen did arrive, the all-important question presented itself as to where they could find water. The first source of supply was the well connected with the factory of Mr. PETER TOTANS, manufacturer of billiard goods and trimmings. After this lines of hose had to be stretched all the way from the hotel to the intersection of Myrtle-avenue and Broadway—the nearest hydrant being a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. So much for the tardiness of property owners in that section of the Eighteenth Ward as to the grading of their streets and introduction of the other city improvements easily available. The stable was consumed in a very few minutes, and with it a valuable horse, which was once taken out, but by some means found its way back to its accustomed place, where it was roasted in a very short time. The flames communicated with the hotel at once, and in a few minutes more there was no hotel. At the same time the flames had caught, on the other side, a two-story frame building, the lower floor of which was used as a grocery, and that, too, was destroyed in less than a quarter of an hour. Meanwhile the firemen worked like Trojans to save the surrounding property, which was in imminent danger.

The hotel was occupied by CHARLES PERRY and owned by CHARLES BOUCHOU, and the stables were occupied and owned by the same parties. The hotel and stable were valued at $4,000. and the furniture of the hotel was worth $2,500. The lodge-room of Star of Hope, No. 430, F. and A. M., and the Rescue Division, Sons of Temperance, which was in the upper part of the hotel, had furniture and implements of the craft valued at $3,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The building was insured for $3,000 in the Williamsburg Insurance Company, and the furniture was insured for $2,400 in the Germania Insurance Company. The grocery building on the upper side of the stable was owned by Mr. PETER TOTANS, and was worth $2,500; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company for $1,500.

The grocery was kept by FREDERICK GELDERMAN, whose loss amounts to about $2,000, and is insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company, for $1,000. It appears that repeated efforts have been made by citizens of public spirit residing in that part of the city, to induce their neighbors to apply to the proper authorities for the very improvements, the absence of which were so much felt by the firemen on Monday night, but the appeals have been in vain. It was suspected that the burning of the hotel was the work of an incendiary, but on whom the suspicion of guilt rests has not transpired. In this connection it should be generally understood that an effort is being made to organize a new fire company in the Eighteenth Ward, and it was mooted by many citizens on Monday night, that other fires might be expected to occur if the burning of the hotel did not prove sufficiently potent as an argument with the Common Council to authorize the organization of the new company. Fire-Marshal BRACKETT should investigate this matter. The horse which was burned is said to have been worth $500.

A Man Fatally Stabbed.

A party of young Germans, consisting of CHARLES WASSERMAN, of No. 201 Elm-street; HERMAN FISHER, of No. 10 Centre Market-place; HENRY BLUMAN, of No. 201 Elm-street; MYER MISBAUM, of No. 63 Spring-street, and HENRY HOFFNER, were passing through Elm-street at an early hour yesterday morning when a quarrel arose among them which resulted in a fight. The combatants used stones and their walking-sticks quite freely for a few minutes, when HERMAN FISHER, as is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed WASSERMAN in the left side, inflicting a wound which proved to be a mortal one. WASSERMAN called at the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station in Spring-street, and gave information to Acting Capt. BROWN. As WASSERMAN was bleeding profusely and sinking rapidly, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, in charge of an officer, where the House Surgeon pronounced the wound to be of an exceedingly dangerous character.

Sergt. BROWN and Officer HILDEBRAND made a vigorous search for the other members of the party, and succeeded in arresting FISHER at his residence. The others were also arrested during the day. WM. BAKER, of No. 200 Elm-street, saw the disturbance, and after daylight found the knife used by FISHER, on the opposite side of the street, where it had been thrown. The prisoners were all arraigned before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs and remanded to await result. WASSERMAN died during the afternoon from the effects of the wound, and Coroner SCHIRMER was notified of the fact. An inquest will be held to-day.

Daring Robbery at Stamford, Conn.

A robbery was committed at the Railroad depot at Stamford on Monday afternoon, which will compare favorably with some of the daring exploits of rogues in the City of New-York. W. J. CLARK, Esq., of Southington, Conn., while on his way home, stepped up to the telegraph office for the purpose of sending a dispatch, and placed on one of the seats near him, for the moment, a valise containing United States Bonds, or Treasury certificates, amounting to upward of $7,000, besides other valuable papers. After preparing his telegram Mr. CLARK turned round to take up his valise and proceed on his journey in the train, only to discover that the treasure had disappeared, no one could tell whither. A man (an old umbrella-mender) and a woman who had been seen in the passengers' sitting-room, and had just left in a down train, were at once suspected as being the persons who had stolen the valise and its contents. Yesterday Officer CHARLES ALFONSE, of Stamford, started in pursuit, and ascertained that the suspected parties left the train at Port Chester, where the woman had sold a pair of gold sleeve-buttons with Mr. CLARK's name engraved upon them; that she had been arrested on suspicion of stealing them, but had been discharged for want of evidence against her, and that the man fled at the time of her arrest. On proceeding toward the City, on the next train, the woman alluded to was observed to get on board the train for New-Rochelle, where Officer ALFONSE and PURDY SLATER, of Portchester, kept a strict watch upon her movements, in hopes of securing the arrest of her accomplice, but without any satisfactory result. The woman was, therefore, taken into custody, with the valise of Mr. CLARK in her possession, but the bonds or Treasury certificates had been abstracted. These, however, she at once agreed to recover from their hiding place in a stone wall on the outskirts of Portchester, whither they repaired, and found them as represented. The woman and all the stolen property were taken to Stamford, to await the action of one of the magistrates of that place.

Officer Hamblin's Case.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Officer JOHN HAMBLIN, of the Fourth Ward, publishes a card in the TIMES of to-day, in which he denies having been impertinent to Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, when called on a few days ago for evidence against an alleged burglar. That Officer HAMBLIN did act in a disrespectful manner toward the Magistrate is well known to those present in the Court at the time, and the wonder is that he was not committed for contempt. Officer HAMBLIN also declares in his card the statement that he had been arrested for grand larceny to be a malicious falsehood. Now I, as the writer of the paragraph in question could have no motive for publishing a falsehood. The statement was made by Justice HOGAN in open Court. Officer HAMBLIN's reply being, "Oh, I know who put up that job." He never denied it then. By reference to the records of the District-Attorney's office I found to-day an affidavit on file there, dated Feb. 21, 1866, made before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court, by ALFRED WALLER, a clerk in the employ of OLIVER CARPENTER & Co., at No. 376 Broadway, in which he states that a bale of imported strawbraid, valued at $125, and containing 264 pieces, had been stolen on the 14th of February, 1866, from the bark *Prince*, at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. He further states in the affidavit that Officer JOHN HAMBLIN came to him in the store, and offered a quantity of straw braid for sale by sample. The bargain was made for one cent per yard, and two hours after that the goods were delivered, when they were fully identified as the contents of the stolen bale. Officer HAMBLIN then said he had "come to the right place," and professed to have one SAMUEL MALLETT in custody, though he had previously introduced him as the owner of the property. As Justice SHANDLEY had been applied to for the purpose of securing the discharge of MALLETT, at the alleged request of Superintendent KENNEDY he held both MALLETT and HAMBLIN for trial, the latter being bailed by WM. WILLS, of Jackson-street, near Bushwick-avenue, in Brooklyn. In his answer to the charge HAMBLIN states in his examination: "I am not guilty. I am a Police officer, and have been so for fifteen years, and hunted up this case, &c." I think I have now proved that the statement made by me is "not a falsehood." I would like to know what is meant by obtaining information "in a way peculiar to detectives." Judging from his past record, Officer HAMBLIN must have a very "peculiar" way indeed. In conclusion I merely wish to say that the report made of this scene in the Police Court was a clear and correct one.

TIMES POLICE REPORTER.

Attack upon the Police with Firearms—Rescue of a Prisoner.

Yesterday morning about 1:30 o'clock the attention of Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct, was attracted to a man acting in a very disorderly manner and creating a disturbance in front of the Lindell House, at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets. Approaching the man he was found to be the well-known WESLEY ALLEN, and the officer attempting to take him into custody was stoutly resisted by ALLEN, who, being joined by a number of the disreputable persons who infest that vicinity, succeeded in beating off the policeman. He went, however, to the Station-house, which is near at hand, and soon returned with a sufficient force to accomplish the arrest. When the officers arrived at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, they were greeted with a fusilade from revolvers fired from the windows of the Lindell House, where ALLEN and his gang had taken up position. The Police immediately returned the fire, and a large number of shots were exchanged, but so far as has been ascertained, no person was injured upon either side. The Police succeeded in dispersing the mob and in arresting ALLEN and one WILLIAM SCOTT *alias* "Scotty," who were judged to be the ringleaders. The prisoners, who were both old acquaintances of the Police, were lodged for the night in the cells of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and yesterday morning were arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. They were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each to keep the peace, after doing which they were released from custody.

Inhuman Conduct.

A case of disgraceful conduct and inhuman treatment toward a dying man was brought to light at Portchester a few days ago. Mr. MICHAEL BURNS, who had long and faithfully filled the situation of baggage-master and agent of the Adams Express Company at the railroad station in that village, recently became quite ill, and he made his will, bequeathing to his children all the law allowed, which did not suit his wife and her relatives. For that reason they commenced to assault and beat him in the most heartless and cruel manner. In fact, they even went so far as to drag the dying man out of his bed only five hours before his death. Justice HENDERSON, on going to the house in order to put a stop to such inhumanity, was seized and thrown down with great violence, and Constables PURDY and WILLIAM SLATER were subsequently attacked by about a dozen of Mrs. BURNS' friends, and until the officers had made a very free use of their locusts they were unable to quell the riot. Two of the ringleaders, PATRICK MCLEAN and MICHAEL MILEY, were subsequently taken before Justice HENDERSON, and each held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial.

Cricket.

SATELITES VS. MANHATTANS.

This match was played at Hoboken on Monday last, and after a very interesting game, resulted in favor of the Satelite gentlemen by nine wickets to spare. Messrs. ROBERTSON, HAYWARD, WALKER and H. TUCKER batted very well, but Messrs. DEMPSEY, HODGSON, TILLEY and MAKIN showed some really good cricket in their style of batting. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Livesey b. Bretnal	2	c. Mordaunt b. Dempsey	6
Neeves b. Tilley	4	c. Rogan b. Jackson	0
Robertson b. Tilley	17	not out	9
Dr. Inches, run out	3	leg before wicket b. Kersley	0
Hayward, not out	15	b. Kersley	1
Plumer c. Dexter b. Tilley	9	b. Dempsey	0
J. Tucker c. Dexter b. Tilley	0	run out	0
Wiels b. Jackson	0	b. Jackson	1
H. Tucker c. Makin b. Jackson	0	b. Dempsey	12
Oakley b. Tilley	0	c. Mordaunt b. Kersley	0
Walker b. Tilley	12	run out	5
Extras	13	Extras	14
Total	75	Total	48

SATELITE.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Dempsey, run out	19		
Bretnal b. Oakley	8		
Jackson c. Inches b. Oakley	5		
Tilley, run out	5	not out	18
Kersley, run out	1		
Makin c. Walker b. Livesey	11	not out	12
Hodgson c. Wiels b. Oakley	13	run out	4
Mordaunt b. Oakley	1		
Dexter st. Walker b. Oakley	2		
Rogan c. Inches b. Oakley	9		
Soar, not out	3		
Extras	13	Extras	1
Total	90	Total (for one wicket)	35

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 232 Avenue B, by Coroner FLYNN, over the remains of LOUIS FUNCK, a German, aged 40, who committed suicide at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that FUNCK had dissipated some property in excessive drinking, which led to a dispute with his wife, who threatened to leave him, as he did not support her. He informed Mrs. FUNCK on Sunday that he intended shooting her and himself, but she frustrated the design by leaving the room. Yesterday he loaded a small single barreled pistol with powder and a large quantity of shot, and had placed the muzzle in his mouth, when his wife appeared at the door. Before she could interfere, he fired, and blew off a large portion of the jaw, causing instant death. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.—A grand *soirée dansante* was given by the *Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie*, last evening, at the Lion Park, corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue. It was attended by a large and brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who spent an evening of hearty enjoyment. The weather was fine, the music excellent, the refreshments unexceptionable, and the dancing kept up until a late hour. Everything passed off with a degree of harmony quite in keeping with the good name and objects of the Association.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of GEORGE CUTLER, aged 13 years, who met his death by injuries received on Saturday by being run over by car No. 108 of the Cross-town line. It appears that the deceased leaped upon the front platform of the car, in Grand-street, near Thompson, but missed his hold and fell beneath the car wheels and was crushed. As there was no evidence to show that the driver was to blame, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

AT THE MORGUE.—The body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue yesterday from the corner of Broome and Elm streets. He was being brought to Bellevue Hospital and died on the way. His age was about 50 years. He was five feet seven inches high. He had brown hair and moustache, and wore a gray coat, light plaid pantaloons, a black cloth vest, a white shirt, one brown sock and brogans. He had a basket and five pawn tickets, with different names on them. The body was placed on the Morgue for identification.

A VICTIMIZED COUNTRYMAN.—On Monday evening MARTIN PAUL, a resident of Union Hill, N. J., and at present an inmate of the House of Detention for Witnesses, caused the arrest of CATHARINE EMORY, on a charge of stealing $22 from his pocket. PAUL met the woman in the street, and accompanied her home, where the larceny was committed. On being arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, the prisoner was held to answer at the Special Sessions.

JEROME PARK RACES—The stewards of the American Jockey Club announce the opening of the following stake, viz.: A cup valued at $1,200; subscription, $50, each p. p., 2¼ miles; the second horse to receive $200 of the stakes; five or more to fill; to name and close Sept. 10, next. The race is to be run on the third day of the Autumn meeting.

BRIEF ITEMS.—A check for $4,867 90, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, signed P. ROCK & Co., was picked up by a boy near the Olympic Theatre, on Monday evening, and handed over to the Police. The check is at the Spring-street Station-house....A female infant, four days old, was found yesterday in Twelfth-street....A human skull was found yesterday by laborers while excavating at No. 26 Reade-street....MEHAN ROONEY, aged 40, while sleeping near a second-story window at No. 400 West Seventeenth-street, fell out into the street and sustained severe injuries....The remains of the man found on Monday in the East River, near Fifty third-street, have been identified as those of HENRY W. STILES.

NEW-JERSEY.

FELONY.—PATRICK P. ARMER, a recent importation into this country and an ex-member of the newsboy corps of Erin's capital—Dublin—was met some few weeks ago by Mr. FRANK MITCHELL, of Hudson City, who, charmed with the boy's manner and taking pity on his condition, immediately took him into his employ as a general attendant. Mr. MITCHELL felt an interest in the lad and treated him kindly, and everything went on to the satisfaction of both parties, until Sunday last, when Mr. MITCHELL and family left for the country. The boy and servant girl were both left alone in the house, but late in the evening ARMER was not to be found, and this absence on his part caused the girl to be suspicious. She searched the rooms and found that a valuable pistol and a pair of gold bracelets were missing. Late on Monday evening the young runaway was seen about the premises and arrested. He had in the meantime, been in Philadelphia and sold the pistol. The bracelets were found in his possession. The boy's object in coming back to the old place is not known, but it is supposed his object was to steal more property, believing the family had not yet returned from the country. Judge ALDRIDGE committed him for trial.

SERIOUS INJURY.—A boy named LUKE MCNULTY, aged only five years, was run over yesterday at Railroad-avenue, between Brunswick and Monmouth streets, Jersey City, by a team of horses owned by Mr. O. H. ULLMEYER, Bergen, N. J., and driven by a man named JOHN RUSH. The child was seriously injured and was taken to its residence, No. 385 South Eighth-street. RUSH must be either a very stupid or culpably negligent driver, for no later than the 26th of last July he allowed his horse and car to run over and break the leg of Mr. ANTHON HOLLMERS, while that gentleman was walking in Newark-avenue.

ACCIDENTS.—A few days since, ABRAHAM LEVI, residing in Canal-street, Newark, fell from the second-story window of his residence, and dislocated his thigh. It is supposed that LEVI, while laboring under an epileptic fit, topped over against the window, and thence fell to the sidewalk. His limb has been restored to its place....An Irish laborer from Hunterdon County, while at work on one of the bridges of the Newark and New-York Railroad, at Newark, had his right arm badly broken and lacerated in a cog-wheel.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—A few weeks ago Mr. JOHN A. WALTERS, a trunk maker in LAGOWITZ's factory, Newark, had the fingers of one of his hands badly lacerated with a circular saw. Since then Mr. WALTERS has suffered various misfortunes, among the rest the burning down of his house, and the exceedingly narrow escape of his wife and children, who were saved from the burning house in their night-dresses.

LARCENY.—MICHAEL MACK, a plumber, and WM. P. HOLDEN, were arrested on Monday evening at Jersey City, MACK for having stolen brick from the buildings of GEORGE MCLOUGHLIN, rear of Cooper's Hall; and HOLDEN, for having, while a brakesman of the Erie Railway, stolen a carpet bag (from a train) about a month ago, the property of a New-York gentleman. Both are still in custody awaiting examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named HYPPOLITE ROGERS was arrested yesterday at Hoboken on a charge of grand larceny, and committed for trial by Judge WHITE. He borrowed a valuable gun, worth $60, from GEORGE B. TROCHET, pawned it in New-York on Saturday last, and refused to tell where he had pledged it.

A CANNIBAL.—A man named GOOD, whose qualities are evidently the reverse of what his name would imply, was arrested last evening in Jersey City for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. While being taken to the Station-house he struck Officer CONNEL and bit him in the leg.

DROWNED.—A young man named ROBERT KLELLNER, who did business at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, New-York, was drowned in the Hackensack River last Sunday while bathing with his friend, H. RADDLEMACKER, No. 197 Forsyth-street, New-York.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Newark Association of Sunday-school Teachers held its monthly meeting in the South Baptist Church, Newark, last evening, with a large attendance. "Sunday-school Officers" was the principal topic under discussion.

LOST.—A lad named GEO. L. WATSON, aged 7, who said his parents reside in Eleventh-avenue, near Twenty second-street, New-York, was found wandering about Newark yesterday. His parents can find him at the house of Mr. W. A. BENSON, No. 69 Ferry-street, Newark.

FRELINGHUYSEN ENGINEER CORPS.—One hundred and fifty men, composing the Frelinghuysen Engineer Corps, who are about to cast their first vote, paraded the streets of Newark on Monday evening, and attracted much attention.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
43—Astor et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—Salem vs. Schomberg.
86—Meissner vs. Popp.
114—Somer, &c., vs. Simpson et al.

Call No. 141. French et al. vs. Bidwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Garvin, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Court Notice.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard, all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CHANCERY — JURISDICTION — PARTIES — INTERESTS TO BE REPRESENTED.

Mary Barney, Appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of Baltimore.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court. (A dissenting opinion will follow.)

This suit was brought by Mary Barney, a citizen of Delaware, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, against the City of Baltimore and several individuals, citizens of the State of Maryland, and against Wm. G. Ridgely, Matilda L. Ridgely and Ann C. Ridgely, citizens of the District of Columbia. It is a bill in chancery, the object of which is to have a partition of certain real estate in the City of Baltimore, and an account of rents and profits, with other incidental relief. In the progress of the suit it was dismissed as to the defendants above named, who are citizens of the District of Columbia, and an amended bill filed, stating that they had conveyed their interest in the property in controversy to Samuel Chase Ridgely, their co-defendant, who was a citizen of Maryland. A stipulation in the case admits that this conveyance to Samuel C. Ridgely was made for the purpose of conferring jurisdiction of the case on the Federal Court, that it was without consideration, and that the grantee would, on request of the grantors, reconvey to them. Samuel C. Ridgely having died pending the suit, a similar conveyance was made by the other Ridgelys to John G. Proud, of Maryland, for the same purpose, without consideration, and with a like understanding as to the equitable interest of the

grantors. Said Proud was then made defendant in the suit. The first question which the record before us presents is, whether the Circuit Court of the District of Maryland, sitting as a Court of Chancery, could entertain jurisdiction of the case. The difficulty arises in reference to the interest of Wm. G., Ann C. and Matilda L. Ridgely, in the subject matter of the litigation, and resolves itself into two distinct inquiries, namely: 1. Can a Court of Chancery render a decree upon a bill of this character, without having before it, as parties to the suit, some person capable of representing their interest? 2. And secondly, if it cannot, did the contrivance resorted to of conveying to S. C. Ridgely and Proud, taken in connection with the admitted facts on that subject, enable the Court to take jurisdiction of the case? The learning on the subject of parties to suits in Chancery is copious; and within a limited extent, the principles which govern their introduction are flexible. There is a class of persons having such relations to the matter in controversy, merely formal or otherwise, that while they may be called proper parties, the Court will take no account of the omission to make them parties. There is another class of persons whose relations to the suit are such, that if their interest and their absence are formally brought to the attention of the Court, it will require them to be made parties, if within its jurisdiction, before deciding the case. But if this cannot be done, it will proceed to administer such relief as may be in its power, between the parties before it. And there is a third class whose interests in the subject matter of the suit, and in the relief sought, are so bound up with that of the other parties, that their legal presence as parties to the proceeding is an absolute necessity, without which the Court cannot proceed. In such cases the Court refuses to entertain the suit, when these parties cannot be subjected to its jurisdiction. This class cannot be better described than in the language of this Court in Shields vs. Barrow, (17 How. 130,) in which a very able and satisfactory discussion of the whole subject is had. They are there said to be "persons who not only have an interest in the controversy, but an interest of such a nature, that a final decree cannot be made without either affecting that interest, or leaving the controversy in such a condition that its final determination may be wholly inconsistent with equity and good conscience." This language aptly describes the character of the interest of the Ridgelys, in the land of which partition is sought in this suit, and in the account which is asked for, of rents and profits. If a decree is made, which is intended to bind them, it is manifestly unjust to do this when they are not parties to the suit, and have not opportunity to be heard. But as the decree cannot bind them, the Court cannot, for that very reason, afford the relief asked to the other parties. If, for instance, the decree should partition the land and state an account, the particular pieces of land allotted to the parties before the Court would still be undivided as to these parties, whose interest in each piece would remain as before the partition; and they could at any time apply to the proper Court and ask a repartition of the whole tract, unaffected by the decree in this case, because they can be bound by no decree to which they are not parties. The same observations apply to any account stated by the Court of rents and profits, and to any decree settling the amount due on that score; nor does the act of Feb. 28, 1839, relieve the case of the difficulty. That act has been frequently construed in this Court, and perhaps never more pertinently to the matter in hand than in the case already cited of Shields vs. Barrow. The Court there says, in relation to this act, that "it does not affect any case where persons having an interest are not joined, because their citizenship is such that their joinder would defeat the jurisdiction, and, so far as it touches suits in equity, we understand it to be no more than a legislative affirmance of the rule previously established by the cases of Cameron vs. McRoberts, 9 Wheat., 591; Osborn vs. The Bank of the United States; 9 *ibid*, 738, and Harding vs. Hand; 11 *ibid* 132. * * * The act says it shall be lawful for the Court to entertain jurisdiction; but as is observed by this Court, in Mallow vs. Hinch, 12 Wheat., 198, when speaking of a case where an indispensable party was not before the Court. We do not put this case upon the ground of jurisdiction, but upon a much broader ground, which must apply to all courts of equity, whatever may be their structure as to jurisdiction; we put it upon the ground that no Court can adjudicate directly upon a person's right, without the party being actively or constructively before the Court; so that while this act removed any difficulty as to jurisdiction between competent parties regularly served with process, it does not attempt to displace that principle of jurisprudence on which the Court rested the case last mentioned. * * * * It remains true, notwithstanding the act of Congress and the 47th rule, that a Circuit Court can make no decree affecting those rights." See also Northern Ind. R. R. Co. vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co., 15 How., 490. These views do not render the act of 1839 either useless or ineffectual, for while it is true that in reference to parties in chancery proceedings that act only pronounced the rule which this Court had previously asserted, its beneficial influence in cases of common law cognizance are often called into exercise. It is a rule of the common law that where one of several joint obligers in a contract whether verbal or in writing, is sued alone, he can plead the non-joinder of other obligers in abatement, and in cases where the joint obligors not sued were citizens of the same State with the plaintiff, or were residents of some other district than that where the suit was brought, the jurisdiction of the Court was defeated. This very serious difficulty was remedied by the act of 1839; for in such cases the plaintiff can now prosecute his suit to judgment against any of such joint obligors, in any district where he may be found. Of this class of cases are Inoush vs. Farwell, 1 Black, 566, and others which preceded it. But this rule does not conflict with that under which the Courts of Chancery act in refusing to make a decree, where, by reason of the absence of persons interested in the matter, the decree would be ineffectual, or would injuriously affect the interest of the absent parties. In the class of cases just mentioned at common law, the plaintiff, by his judgment against one of his joint debtors, gets the relief he is entitled to, and no injustice is done to that debtor, because he is only made to perform an obligation which he was legally bound to perform before. The absent joint obligors are not injured, because their rights are in no sense affected, and they remain liable to contribution to their coobligor, who may pay the judgment by suit, as they would have been had he paid it without suit. We are therefore of the opinion that the Circuit Court could render no decree on the merits of this case, without having rightfully before it some person representing the interest of the Ridgelys. This leads us to the second inquiry connected with the jurisdiction of the case, namely, whether the conveyances to Proud and S. C. Ridgely, who were citizens of Maryland, and were made defendants, removed the difficulty growing out of the residence of the Ridgelys in the District of Columbia. In the case of Hepburn vs. Elzey, 2 Cranch, 445, it was decided by this Court, speaking through Marshall, C. J., that a citizen of the District of Columbia was not a citizen of a State within the meaning of the Judiciary act, and could not sue in a Federal Court. The same principle was asserted in reference to a citizen of a Territory, in the case of New-Orleans vs. Winter, (1 Wheat., 91,) and it was there held to defeat the jurisdiction, although the citizen of the Territory of Mississippi was joined with a person who, if suing alone, could have maintained the suit. These rulings have never been disturbed, but the principle asserted has been acted upon ever since by the courts, when the point has arisen. (Westcott vs. Fairfield, Peters C. C., 45.) Indeed, the counsel for complainant seem to have conceded that the Ridgelys of the district could not become parties by their voluntary submission, and that their being parties deprived the Court of jurisdiction, because they were dismissed from the suit after they had appeared and answered to the merits. If the conveyance by the Ridgelys of the district to Samuel C. Ridgely, of Maryland, had really transferred the interest of the former to the latter, although made for the avowed purpose of enabling the Court to entertain jurisdiction of the case, it would have accomplished that purpose. McDonald vs. Small, Peters, 620, and several cases since, have well established this rule. But in point of fact that conveyance did not transfer the real interest of the grantors. It was made without consideration, with a distinct understanding that the grantors retained all their interest, and that the deed was to have no other effect than to give jurisdiction to the Court. And it is now equally well settled that the Court will not, under such circumstances, give effect to what is a fraud upon the Court, and is nothing more. In the case of Smith vs. Kernochan, 1 How., 216, this Court said: "The true and only ground of objection in all these cases is, that the assignor or partner, as the case may be, is the real party in the suit, and the plaintiff on the record but nominal and colorable, his name being used merely for the purpose of jurisdiction." The suit is then, in fact, a controversy between the former and the defendants, notwithstanding the conveyance. And the Court cites McDonald vs. Small, already mentioned; Maxfield's Lessee vs. Levy, 4 Dallas, 330; and Hunt's Lessee vs. McNeill, 1 Nash C. C., 50; 2 Sumner, 257. It is not possible to see how the case before us can be taken out of the principle here laid down. We are therefore of opinion that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the case. It follows that the decree of that Court, which, on its face, appears to be a dismissal of the bill on the merits, must be reversed, and the case remanded, with directions to that Court to enter a decree dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and without prejudice to plaintiff's right to bring any suit she may be advised in the proper Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 18.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

The movement for an injunction against the Union Pacific Railway and the Credit Mobilier of America, made some time ago by Geo. Fiske, Jr., came before the Court again to-day on the return of the attachment against Chas. Tuttle, one of the parties who failed to comply with the order of the Court to appear for examination before the Referee, Amasa G. Redfield. Mr. Tuttle having answered to his name, Mr. Fullerton, of counsel for defendants, moved that the attachment against him be discharged on the ground of a want of jurisdiction in the Court.

Mr. Field, counsel for Fiske, claimed before this motion could be granted that he had a right to an order that Tuttle be required to appear forthwith before the Referee, in default of which interrogatories be filed and an attachment issued against him.

After some argument the Court granted Mr. Field's motion, and also a motion to show cause why the attachment should not be discharged, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day, when a motion by the defendant will be heard to remove the case to the United States Court, and the plaintiff will also renew his motion for an injunction against the Credit Mobilier, in case it should be decided that the Union Pacific Railroad is removed from the jurisdiction of the Court by a law passed on the eve of the adjournment of Congress.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN ATTACHED IN A BODY.

Ivans et al. vs. The Board of Councilmen.—The Board of Councilmen having failed to comply with the peremptory *mandamus* of the Court that they should admit the claimants, Ivans, Perley, O'Brien, Lamb and Heinrich, to seats in the Board, the Court to-day, on the application of Ira D. Shaffer, counsel for the claimants, granted attachments (unbailable) against each member of the Board of Councilmen, requiring the Sheriff to arrest them, one and all, and bring them into Court. Such of the members as can be found in the City will be brought into Court to-day to answer for contempt in not obeying its mandates.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Aug. 18.

Before Judge Kelly.

There were fifty-six cases on the calendar of the Court this morning, thirty-one of which were for assault and battery and twenty-three for petit larceny. All varieties of petty criminals, male and female, black and white, were represented, but nothing of special interest was developed in the trials. The following are the only cases worthy of note:

AN OFFICER OF A REVENUE CUTTER ASSAULTED.

Joseph Irish, First Lieutenant of the Revenue-cutter *Mahony*, lying at the foot of Pike-street, appeared as complainant against John Riley, whom he accused of having committed an unprovoked assault upon him on the evening of the 6th inst. The Lieutenant was knocked down and received a severe cut over the left eye, from some unknown person, as he was about boarding the Revenue-cutter, but he could not identify the prisoner as the man who committed the assault. Two or three witnesses were produced, one of whom testified that Riley inquired of him (pointing to the complainant) who he was, and on being informed, he immediately left the saloon, and soon after witness heard that Irish had been assaulted. It was shown that the prisoner had an old grudge against the Lieutenant on account of severe treatment alleged to have been received from him three years ago, while he was in the service, but Riley stoutly denied that he committed the assault, and proved an *alibi* by a woman living in the same house with him. The evidence of his guilt was too strong, however, and the Court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $50.

DEFRAUDING A HOTEL KEEPER.

Horace Whiting, a forlorn-looking youth, pleaded guilty to defrauding Earl's Hotel out of $21 worth of food and lodgings, and was fined $25, or twenty-five days' imprisonment. It was not so easy to defraud the Court out of the fine as it was the hotel keeper out of the board, and as the prisoner had no money he was obliged to go back to his cell for twenty-five days.

STEALING CLOTHES TO WEAR AT A WEDDING.

Eliza D. Brooks, a well-dressed lady, accused her servant, Catherine McClair, of stealing a dress. The theft was admitted, but Kate averred as an excuse that she wished to attend a wedding, and having no suitable dress of her own, she concluded to borrow Mrs. Brooks' for the occasion. The wedding feast was too much for the frail Kate, and set her on the track of a protracted spree, during which Mrs. Brooks' fine clothes, not being accustomed to such company, took their departure. Kate was unable to tell where they had gone to, and the Court, in order to give her time to recollect, remanded her to prison, with a hint that if the dress was forthcoming her sentence would be ligher than if it remained in exile.

ANNOYING A SCISSORS-GRINDER.

Geo. Livingston, a rowdy stripling, charged an old German scissors-grinder, named Wm. Kroger, with having struck him with a hammer, stuck a pair of scissors in his arm, and a finger in his eye, all without any provocation; but an uninterested observer of the affair, who happened to be passing by, gave a different version of the quarrel. According to him, the boy commenced the assault, by calling the scissors-grinder bad names and shaking a stick in his face, and ended by "pegging" a large stone at him. The Judge remarked that he had no doubt that was the true version, for he had seen boys do that sort of thing before; and while he must find the prisoner technically guilty of the assault, he would suspend sentence, with the caution to the scissors-grinder that whenever boys annoyed him in future he must call an officer.

ABOUT A COAT.

Ernest Seaman, janitor of a building in Pearl-street, charged a respectable looking old gentleman named Edward Lewis with attempting to steal a coat from one of the offices under his charge. The prisoner denied the charge, and claimed to have money enough to live on without stealing old coats. His lawyer vouched for his good character, of which he said he could produce abundant witnesses, but unfortunately none of them were in Court. The prisoner said he went into the office to see Mr. Trowbridge, a dealer in paintings, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and with no desire or intention of stealing a coat or any other garment. The Court remarked that he must be entirely innocent or else a very crafty old thief, and in order that further light might be shed upon the question he would remand his case for further investigation.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1868.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅝	600	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
5,000	5-20s, C, '62	113⅜	100	do	34¼
73,000	5-20s, C, '64	109	200	do	34⅛
75,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new	107⅜	100	Pacific Mail	102
			500	Cary Improvement	11
70,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	107⅜	200	Adams Ex.	47¼
			100	do....s30	47
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104¼	300	do....2d call	47¾
			200	do	47⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108¼	50	Amer. Ex.	40¼
			100	Mer. U. Ex.	21¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	63⅞	100	N. Y. Cen R.	126
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c bet. call	65	100	do	125⅞
20,000	do....2d call	65	500	do	126
10,000	N. Car. 6s., new	72	100	Erie R.	52⅛
10,000	do	71¾	400	do	51⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s, x c., bet. call	73	700	do	51¾
			100	Reading R. 2d call	90
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96½	15	N. Y. & N. H. R.	145
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98½	100	M. S. & N. I....s30	83
9,000	Erie 4th M.	83	200	do	83⅝
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	84	400	do	83⅝
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82½	25	Panama R.	350
6,000	Chi. & Al. S. F. Bs.	97	200	Clev. & Pitts....s10	85¾
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	100	Chi. & R. I.	98⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73¾	400	do	99⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.	96	200	do	98¾
5,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¼
7,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	76¼	100	do	72⅛
8,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89¼	200	do	72⅜
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80½
5,000	C. & G. E. 1st bet. call	79	200	Tol., W. & W....b30	50½
5,000	Alb. & S. 2d M. 7s	86	100	do	50
16	Met. Bank	128	100	do....2d call	50¼
30	Corn Ex. Bk.	126	500	P. F. W. & C.	107½
10	Fourth National	104½	100	do	107½
145	Bk. of Commerce	121	500	do	107
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	101	100	Ohio & M. R.	29
1½	Del. & Hud. C.	127	300	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	28
145	do	126½	50	Morris & Es.	64
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	30	60	Del., L. & W....2d c	119¾

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$1,500	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	114	100	Mer. U. Ex.	21
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	100	Erie R.	50½
			20	do	51¼
275,000	do	113½	75	do	51
35,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	108⅞	300	do	50⅝
			50	do	50¾
2,500	do	108¾	900	do....2d call	50
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C, ex '65	111⅛	2000	Reading R.	90
			2000	do. s30. bet. call	89½
14,000	do	111⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
300,000	5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅞	100	do	82¾
50,000	do	107¾	20	P3n. R.	350
250,000	5-20s C, '67	107⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R.	145
50,000	do	107⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	85½
490,000	5-20s C, '68	107⅝	120	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	98⅛
			200	do	98⅜
30,000	do	108⅛	100	do....2d call	97¾
20,000	Tenn St 6s....new	63⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	71½
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89¼	200	do	71⅜
300	Canton Co.	46	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞
100	Pacific Mail	101⅛	300	P. Ft. W. & C.	105
40	do	101⅛	200	do....s30	105
200	do	101	300	do	105⅛
50	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	300	do....s30	105⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	47	400	do	105¼
460	do....bet. call	47	400	do....s60	105
200	N. Y. Cen.	124⅝	600	Tol., W. & W.	49½
100	do....b30	124¾	360	O. & Miss. R.	28⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Adams Ex.	47½	300	Ohio & M. R.	29
400	do....s3	47¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	34¼	300	do....b3	83⅛
1600	N. Y. Cen.	126½	100	do....b3	83⅜
100	Erie R....b3	52⅝	100	do....c	83⅜
400	do....s3	52½	200	Cleve. & Pitts....s4	86⅝
100	do....c	52⅛	400	do....s3	88⅜
200	do	52⅛	400	do....b3	86⅜
100	M. & St. P. Pf....c	80⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	98¼
100	do	80½	400	do	98⅛
600	do	80⅝	1200	Chic. R. I. & P.	99
500	Mil. & St. P.	72⅛	500	do....s3	99
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	80⅜
100	do....c	107⅜	400	Boston W. P....s3	15⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾	200	Tol. W. & W.	50
200	Amer. Ex....s3	40	100	Mil. & St. P....s3	72⅜
93	do	40	100	do	72⅛
300	Adams Ex.	47½	100	do	72⅜
100	do	47⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. P.	80¼
300	do	47	100	do	80½
400	Mer. U. Ex.	21⅛	200	do	80
20	do	20	200	O. & M. R.	28⅞
100	Pacific Mail	101⅝	100	do....s3	28¾
300	do....s3	101½	100	do....b3	28⅞
200	do	101⅛	200	P., F. W. & C....s3	106
100	do	101⅜	300	do	105⅞
400	West. U. Tel....s3	34	100	do	105¾
300	do	34	100	do	105⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	125⅝	200	do	105½
200	do	125⅛	100	do	105⅛
1200	do	125⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I....s3	83
300	do....b3	125½	400	do	83
300	do	125½	140	do	82⅞
100	do....s3	125¼	200	do	82⅝
200	U. S. Ex.	41	100	do....b30	82¾
200	Erie R.	51⅜	100	do....b3	82⅝
3300	do	51⅛	200	C. & Pitts.	85⅞
800	do....s3	51½	200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
200	do....b3	51¼	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	98⅝
1700	do	51⅛	200	do....b3	98⅝
1000	do....s30	50⅞	200	do	98½
1000	do....s30	50¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	80½
100	Hud. R.	138¼	200	do	80⅜
200	Reading R.	90⅞	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf....s3	80¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	46¾	100	M. & St. P.	71⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	20½	200	do....s10	71⅛
100	do	20⅞	100	do....s3	71⅜
700	do....s3	20	100	do	71⅝
20	do	20¾	100	Ohio & M.	28½
300	Pacific Mail	100⅞	100	do....b3	28⅝
100	West. U. Tel....s3	33⅞	700	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	85¼
100	do....s3	33½	1700	do....s3	85
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	124¼	200	do	84⅞
100	do	124⅛	700	do....b3	84⅞
100	do	124	600	do....s3	84⅜
700	do	123⅞	400	P., F. W. & C....s3	105
800	Erie R.	50	500	do....s3	105⅛
100	do	50¼	300	do....s3	105⅛
800	do....s3	50⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	98
500	do	51	200	do	97¼
100	Tol., W. & W.	49¼	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	98
400	Reading R.	89⅜	900	do	97¾
200	do	89⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	80⅜
200	do	89⅜	300	do	80½
200	do	89⅜	100	do	80⅜
100	do	89⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....b3	80⅜
200	do....b3	89⅜	100	do	80⅜
400	do	89⅜	200	Bos., Hart. & Erie	21½
200	M., So. & N. I....s3	82⅞	100	do	21⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak and heavy all day. The offerings increased as the day advanced. The price receded from 146⅝@146½ at the opening to 145¼ at the close. There were some reports in circulation of a small amount of specie having been imported from Great Britain within a few days. These reports were only deemed of consequence as suggesting the probability of a considerable importation of coin later on in the season, as the result of the augmented foreign call for our produce, which will add largely to the available supply of sterling exchange, to the depression of exchange values. There was a limited export of specie to-day, by the *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—$183,671 in all. The Government Office disbursed $51,000 of coin interest during the day, and received $418,000 from customs. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances were $74,465,000 (against $45,330,000 yesterday) and the resulting balances were $1,632,757 in gold, and $2,528,506 in currency. There was less inquiry for foreign exchange, the offerings of which were more liberal at a fractional decline in rates, which were 109¼@109⅜ for prime sixty-day sterling bills, and 109⅝@109¾ for three days' sight drafts.

In the Public Funds the dealings were on a limited scale, and there was a steady pressure to sell, partly on account of City Banks, having Western connections, and needing currency to respond to the increasing calls of their correspondents. Prices further yielded a fraction, and closed weak with a downward tendency, in the absence of any notable demand for the funded obligations, either from street buyers or from investors.

A less active movement was reported at the Stock Boards and in the Street, in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property, and under further large offerings of prominent Stocks, partly on speculative account, prices again declined severely, ruling very weak and irregular nearly all day. On several of the speculative favorites the lowest figures touched this season were marked to-day. New-York Central was sold down to 122⅝; Erie to 48⅜. The Northwestern Stocks were kept exceptionally firm, on generally excited and somewhat panicky market, the active list closing at the annexed figures, as compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	107½	107¼
American Gold Coin	146⅝	145¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93¼	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	71¾
New-York Central	126	122½
Erie Railway	52	48¼
Reading Railway	90½	88½
Chicago and Rock Island	98¼	97½
Northwest Common	80½	80½
Northwest Preferred	80½	80½
Michigan Southern	83½	82
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107½	105
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86½	84
Pacific Mail Company	102	100½
St. Paul Preferred	80½	79½
St. Paul Common	71½	71½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6s 500 & 1,000, 1881	114¼	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅜
5-20 reg.. 1862	108⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 reg	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	Indiana 5 ₱ c. war loan	95½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	64½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	63⅝
Kentucky 6s	100	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99½	Virginia 6s., n. b.	53½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	73
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s	133
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Bank of N. America	109½
Merchants'	121	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	129	Grocers'	100
America	143	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	126
Fulton	160	St. Nicholas	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	116	Central National	107
Commerce	121	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	120	Tenth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	96	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. 1876	124	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1865-'76	124	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	99
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94¼
Erie 7s. 2d md., 1879	103	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 3d md., 1883	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Erie 7s. 4th md., 1880	93	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	115	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The Money Market was more active to-day, and rates, though not quotably higher, were firmer. Call loans ranged from 4@5 ₱ cent., with rather more doing at the higher figure, which is now the fixed price with several City banks. Prime discounts were current to a moderate extent at 6½@7 ₱ cent. per annum. The banks were more prudent in their dealings in produce paper. Many of the banking institutions were preparing for an enlarged flow of currency to the interior, during the current and the coming weeks. One City bank expected to remit about a million before Saturday evening next. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with cash balances amounting to $83,693,437, on receipts of $3,287,577.

The average statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks for last week shows no marked change. The loans increased $82,743; specie, $12,523; legal tenders, $26,792. The deposits show a decrease of $658,589. The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	54,592,015	54,674,758	Inc.	$82,743
Specie	182,007	196,530	Inc.	12,520
Legal Tenders	17,792,508	17,819,300	Inc.	26,792
Due from Bk's	6,036,590	5,532,673	Dec.	563,912
Due to Banks	6,506,636	6,956,884	Inc.	450,248
Deposits	40,341,082	39,682,493	Dec.	658,589
Circulation	10,622,751	10,624,772	Inc.	2,021
Clearings	30,585,059	30,131,303	Dec.	453,756
Balances	3,897,779	3,251,032	Dec.	646,747

The export demand for Hay continues, and prices are well maintained. About 6,500 bales have been shipped thus far this season to British ports—to which 2,523 bales have been exported during the week ending to-day.

Of the weather and crop prospects abroad, the *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 3 remarks:

"The weather during the past month has been unprecedentedly hot, and almost of a tropical character. Scarcely any rain has fallen in any part of the country, and general complaints of the long-continued drought continue to reach us from all quarters. The country for the most part presents a scorched and blasted appearance, and great evil is resulting from the prevalent scarcity of water. The brilliant weather has, however, had a most favorable influence on the wheat crop, and has brought it to an early and good maturity. Cutting commenced early in the month in the southern districts; by the second or third week the harvest was almost general, and, as we write, the majority of the crop has been well got in; only the scarcity of labor has retarded the harvest operations in some districts. The dry weather has enabled farmers to secure their crops in excellent condition, and the out-turn is everywhere favorably spoken of—the weights per bushel varying from sixty-two to sixty-six pounds. As a rule the quality is excellent—especially of those samples grown in heavy lands, although some of the parcels from the light and gravelly soils are somewhat shriveled from the excessive heat, having been forced into too early maturity. Taking into account the large extra breadth of wheat sown, and the heavy yield per acre when compared with last year, the total crop will be much in excess of that of 1867. Barley will apparently turn out much better than was expected, although some of the accounts are very discouraging. We have seen some good yields of oats; but the crop generally is below an average. The yield of beans and peas will scarcely be equal to last year. Rarely have harvest operations commenced at so early a date as at the present time, or been conducted under such favorable auspices. Compared with the general run of seasons, wheat cutting commenced fully a month earlier than usual, and the crop has been carried with much greater rapidity. The recent calculations as to the probable amount of wheat required to be imported will be considerably thrown out, in consequence of the very early appearance of the new wheats. The stocks of old wheat, however, are very light, and a considerable portion of any surplus that may accrue from this present harvest will easily be taken up in replenishing them. The sale for wheat has been very inactive, and the trade has been in a most uncertain state, as usual at harvest time, when the out-turn of the crops is much disputed. Millers have operated with extreme caution, and only to supply immediate wants. The general tendency of prices has therefore been downward. The first few parcels of new wheat exhibited at Mark Lane, however, changed hands at extreme rates; but on the arrival of further samples factors were more moderate in their demands, and accepted considerably less money."

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 3 notices the French Loan negotiations thus:

"The prospectus of the new French Loan has been issued in Paris, and an Imperial decree, dated yesterday, authorizes its issue at the rate of 69f. 25c. ₱ 100, bearing interest at the rate of 3 ₱ cent. from the 1st of July last. The rate of interest will therefore be about 4⅓ ₱ cent. per annum. According to an order of the Minister of Finance, subscriptions will be received from the 6th to the 13th inst. The minimum allowed to be subscribed is fixed at 5-franc rentes, and the deposit on the subscribing at one-tenth the amount applied for, the rest being payable by monthly installments extending over a period of eighteen months. It is announced that subscriptions to the loan will be received in London by the General Credit and Discount Company, in conjunction with the Societé Genérale of Paris, and that the deposits required on such subscriptions will be only 5 ₱ cent. The amount of the loan has been stated at 450,000,000 francs, or say £18,000,000 sterling, which includes 21,000,000 francs for the expenses of issue."

A revival of the export demand for Cotton has been reported within a day or two. Some 600 bales were bought in this market yesterday and to-day, for shipment.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $2,772,663.

From Chicago, we learn from the *Republican* of Sunday last that:

"In financial circles there has been a busy week. The local demand has not improved to any great extent; still there are few, if any, complaints heard of dullness. From the country large orders have been received almost daily, and the drain to this quarter has caused several banks to order currency from New-York. Indeed, many bankers assert that the call from the interior during the past three days is unprecedented. Nor is this inquiry from any particular section, but comes from our own State, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; and a continuance of this state of affairs is anticipated until the new crops are fairly under way for the seaboard markets, though the inquiry may not be so great as for a day or two past. Money continues plenty for all legitimate purposes, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand from the interior and the consequent diminution of available means, and no difficulty is experienced by those entitled to favors in receiving all the accommodations needed at the current rate of interest—10 per cent. per annum."

The latest mail advices from Cincinnati are to the effect that "a steady, good demand for money is experienced, and the outward drain toward the country continues to be active. The supply is sufficient to keep the market in comfortable working condition, with 8@12 ₱ cent. as the range for good commercial paper, though bankers are disposed to make their customers realize that discounting is something of a favor."

The *Journal of Commerce* thus notices editorially the death of one of the most estimable of our younger merchants:

"In our obituary column yesterday we announced the death of J. LAWRENCE ELDER, in his thirty-seventh year. He was thus in the very prime of life, and few men in any station could be more widely missed. His wife was a daughter of Mr. FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, and at her decease, about four years ago, left him with the care of two children. Mr. ELDER joined his father-in-law and his brother-in-law in the business of sugar refining, under the firm of HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, in which he was very successful, the establishment being one of the largest in the United States. He united in himself a rare combination of qualities. Quick, prompt, active and shrewd in trade, he was nevertheless exceedingly kind, courteous and affable in his business relations, and the very soul of honor in all his dealings with others. The whole trade join with his sorrowing friends in paying a tribute of respect to his memory, and will close their places of business at noon to-day."

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cumberland-st., e. s., 28.7 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 46.2 x49.10x22x18.9x94.3	$17,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 37.6x100	1,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 57.6x100	23,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	800
Lawton-st., s. s., 192.4 ft. n. of Broadway, 75x90	1,050
Meserole-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	850
Rutledge-st. and Kent-av., s. w. cor., 58x25x25.10x23.6	250
1st-st., s. s., 128.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 21x86	5,000
38th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	425
De Kalb and Lewis avs., n. e. cor., 100x200	9,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 257 ft. w. of Division-av., 20x100	5,300
Gates-av., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x100	3,000
Gates-av., n. s., 324 ft. e. of Classon-av., 23x100	2,250
Greene-av., s. s., 51 3 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 12.10x70	5,000
Park-av. and Hampden-st., n. w. corner, q. c.	nom.
Park-av., and Hampden-st., n. e. cor., 89.3x100.1	nom.
Schenectady-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 50x100	600
Tompkins-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hancock-st., 40x100	1,350
Tompkins-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	6,500
Yates-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Floyd-st., 25x100	1,000
4th-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 18th-st., 125.2x100	8,500
5th-av., s. s., 89 ft. w. of 16th-st., irregular	11,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

White Plains road, n. w. s., lots Nos. 52 and 53, Washingtonville, 65x155	$500
Fulton-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 64 and 65, Washingtonville, 80x125	450
5th-av., n. s., lot No. 959, Wakefield, 100x114	150
Howard-st. and Greenwich-av., n. e. cor., lot No. 24, northwest Mount Vernon, 75x100; White Plains road, s. e. s., lot No. 3, 50x100	150

Rye.

Highway adj. Parsonage, lot e. s., 40 ft. front	114
Road to Milton, (M. E. Church's,) ½ acre	$4,800
King-st., e. s., Portchester, J. H. Smith, 25x100	935

West Farms.

5th-av., e. s., lot No. 102, Mt. Eden, 50x100	$250
Warren-st., s. s., part lot No. 120, Mt. Hope, 25x—	200

Morrisania.

7th-st., s. s., part lots 54 and 55, village map, 75x100	$7,500
Inwood-av., w. s., lots Nos. 358, 357, Inwood	3,000

Yonkers.

Mechanic-st., n. s., 167x97x79x84	$1,000

Cortlandt.

Albany Post road, n. s., Annsville, adj. church lot	$2,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hicksville.

Lot No. 52, 47 square yards	$300

Dutch Kills.

7th-av. and Allen-st., s. w. corner	$250

Port Washington.

Lot on road to Flower Hill, adjoining Hulse	$334

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Columbia-st., w. s., C. W. Searing's, 26x127	$7,300
Park-st., n. s., L. Dayton's, 24 ft. front	7,000
Walnut-st., 284 ft. e. of Amity-st., 30x95	600
Hamburg-place, K. Van Buskirk's, 5 acres	26,000
Ward-st., No. 29, K. Van Buskirk's	4,000
James Baldwin's property, 9 lots	2,500
Hamburg-place, e. s., 227 ft. from Ferry-st., 27x110	460
1st and Condit sts., n. w. cor., 133 ft. on 1st-st.	1,500
Sussex-av., 2 lots, 96x100 and 95x100, Guerin and others	4,000
Carroll and Willet sts., 122x150	1,420
River and Van Buren sts., w. cor., 52x100	2,000
Merchant-st., w. s., Hook's, 50x103	2,500

Orange.

Highland-av., s. s., Otis', 4 acres; M. and E. R. R., school-house and lot, 51x90; M. and E. R. R., w. s., 50x70	$2,000

Bloomfield.

Old road, s. s., J. A. Redford's, 1¾ acres	$9,500
Belleville road, n. s., Chancery sale, 10 1-10 acres	$4,035

Hudson City.

Bergen and Manners avs., lots 5, 6, 7, 52, 53, 54, block 11, each 25x100	$3,760
Summit-av., lots 359 to 362, map West Hoboken Land Association, each 25x100	7,800
Hudson-av., lots 22 and 23, Van Vorst map, 50x100	500

Greenville.

Henry-place, lots 121 and 122, map Bainbridge property, 50x100	$700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	12	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,108	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	222	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	122
Wheat, bushels	3,420	Lard, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels	118,235	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	18
Rye, bushels	56	Whisky, bbls.	435
Oats, bushels	17,428	Petroleum, bbls.	6,452

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $8 62½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in quite moderate request at 44½c.@46c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Desirable styles of work have been more firmly held, on comparatively moderate offerings and an improving demand. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 85@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and firm, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue dull and nominal, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been scarce and in demand at steady rates; Rosendale at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in fair request at full prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12; ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been very little call for any description, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, while the principal holders have been unwilling to make any important concessions. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been firm and fairly active. Sales to-day have been reported of 2,800 bales, including 1,596 bales to spinners, 884 bales to speculators, and 320 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for the European steamers of to-morrow, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	21	21¼	21½@22
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	28¼	28½	28¾@29
Middling, ₱ lb.	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Middling, ₱ lb.	33	33	33¼@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	571
Receipts last week	1,794
Receipts preceding week	3,333
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	392,067
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	616,911
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,542,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	105,000

DRY GOODS—Trade has been on a comparatively moderate scale, in all departments, since our last. Stocks of Seasonable goods have not been large, and the principal holders have been firm in their views. The Fall business, however, has not yet been fairly opened.

The *Independent* says: "In brown sheetings and shirtings prices remained steady, but the transactions have been confined to small sales; and, as the stock in first hands has not been diminished, purchasers might make favorable terms, if they showed a disposition to take hold freely. In bleached goods there is less of accumulation in first hands than of unbleached, and prices are firmer. An active demand would doubtless cause an advance, particularly in the higher grades of shirtings. Drills and corset jeans are moderately active, but without change of rates, and the same may be said in respect of denims and cottonades. Prints, as usual at the opening of the season, are exceptionally active, for the new styles in particular—which, by the way, are not unusually attractive. There are no changes to note in relation to prices, except that SPRAGUE's prints have been reduced about ½ a cent a yard. In all descriptions of goods required by the clothing trade—such as Silesias and Italian cloths—there is an improved demand and prices are firmer, but without advance. Muslin Delaines are in increasing request and prices are well maintained. In foreign goods there is not yet any marked indication of how trade will be effected; but the importations are very large, and there will be no lack of goods, when the demand comes, of any kind. Silks are not likely to be lower, for the supply of all descriptions of silken fabrics must continue to diminish in proportion to the constantly increasing demand for these luxuries of dress. Our foreign importers are very confident of a good Fall trade."

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been held firmly, on a moderate inquiry.

FEATHERS—Continue dull and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been slow of sale at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in moderate demand at previous quotations.

FISH—The demand has been less urgent, and prices have been quoted easier and less buoyant. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 75@7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$23; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c @50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have attracted considerable attention since our last, at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 05 ₱ box; Currants at 11¾c.@12c.; Almonds at 15c.@36c.; Figs at 11c @22c.; Turkish Prunes at 13c.@13½c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered and has been rather sparingly sought after, since our last, at a further reduction of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 15@$8 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8@$9 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 40@$10 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 85@$9 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15@$8 25
Extra State	8 00@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35@13 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 85@ 9 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 40@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@14 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $9 15@$10 25 for very poor to fair, and $10 30@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in fair request but at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 1,650 sacks at $10 25@$12 40 as extremes, for Extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $7 25@$10 45 for common to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in light demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted down 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel on more liberal offerings. The demand has been somewhat brisker, chiefly for milling, though partly for export, at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 65@$2 70; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 37@$2 45; No. 1 Spring at $2 08@$2 10; No. 2 Spring at from $1 98, in store, to $2 01, afloat; White Genesee at $2 95, and White Southern on private terms ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel. The home trade were the principal buyers, though there was some export call for sound lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels, from $1 12@$1 19 for unsound and damp, and $1 19½@$1 21½ for ordinary to very choice sound New Mixed Western: $1 23 for Yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bushels Western Southern and State at $1 75@$1 90, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive and nominal. Of Barley Malt, sales were reported of small lots, part at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ bushel, market heavy. Nothing new in Peas, which were in light supply. Oats have been dull and weak in prices. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels Western at 81½c. in store, and 83c.@83½c. afloat; also, New Southern and Western at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "Early in the fortnight past a good inquiry at improving prices prevailed for Flour, the demand being chiefly for the home trade, with some exporting to the British Provinces and West Indies. This has been checked by the high rates demanded, owing to light receipts and scarcity of low grades of State and Western, especially fresh ground. During the past week the market for low and medium qualities has been variable and lower. There has been more regularity in choice family brands, of which the stock is light. The high prices of Wheat at the West prevent millers from grinding to any extent for shipment to this market. In California there has been more doing at some improvement. The stock is light, particularly so of choice brands *via* the Isthmus, and the common grades are of very slow sale, even at low prices. The transactions in Wheat have been light, and confined to the wants of City and local millers. The advance quoted in our last report checked the export demand. The arrivals are still very light. There is but little California here, and in few hands. As regards the crop of new but little can be said with certainty, as the reports are very conflicting. Rye is in light supply, with a good milling inquiry. Indian Corn has advanced in value, but fluctuates rapidly. The arrivals are more liberal, but very little is choice and in good condition. The demand is good, chiefly for the home trade and speculation. Very little is being exported. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 5,120 bbls. Flour, 356,465 bushels Corn, 15,097 bushels Peas. To the Continent, 836 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Corn. To South America, 3,894 bbls. Flour, 416 bbls. Corn Meal, 700 bushels Corn, 1,150 bushels Peas. To all other ports, 27,750 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,188 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,250 bushels Wheat, 12,850 bushels Corn, 978 bushels Oats, 902 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 37,600 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,604 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,250 bushels Wheat, 371,615 bushels Corn, 978 bushels Oats and 17,149 bushels Peas." The recent movements in Wheat in Milwaukee Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., in their circular of Aug. 15, review thus: "The stock of old Wheat in this market is entirely exhausted with the exception of a little the city millers are grinding. The arrivals of new Wheat to date sum up about 40,000 bushels. The market is not in good working order yet, the demand exceeding the supply. Several orders for cargoes have been received but could not be executed, the millers here having been free buyers and having taken about all that has been received. They state that the new Wheat is in good grinding condition already, and makes excellent Flour of better color and strength than last year. On Wednesday, with the largest receipts of any one day yet, the price of No. 1 fell to $1 85, but it has since sold at $1 92. There has been a lively inquiry for lots for future delivery, and some lots that were bought a few weeks ago at $1 65 and $1 55 for Nos. 1 and 2, for September, have been resold at $1 76 and $1 66. There is very little disposition on the part of operators to sell short, and the parcels that are offering for delivery ahead are chiefly by receivers on orders from country buyers. The weather lately has been favorable for securing the crop and threshing, with the exception of about two days; but these two days have put receipts back three or four days. It is thought that the arrivals next week will be pretty fair, and the week after quite large. There is nothing in the character of the new Wheat thus far received to induce a change in the opinions previously written in regard to the quality. The lots now arriving are in good condition, bright-colored, and will yield largely in flour and very little in bran, and for these qualities we think our Wheat will be much sought after all through the season. The Chief Inspector, judging from what he has seen of the crop, reports that the different grades will be fully up to last year, and believes the No. 2 will be considerably better. Fully half the crop, it is estimated, will be No. 1. The impression formed early in the week that there would be more smut than last year has about died away. The size of the crop within the range of our market is still believed to be considerably larger than ever before. As yet the receipts have been from this State, and none from Iowa and Minnesota. The belief is that the Minnesota Wheat is better than in this State. We will probably not be able to send average samples of the different grades for ten days or a fortnight yet, for it would be useless to do so until there are fair receipts from Iowa and Minnesota. The receipts of Wheat for the week sum up 41,170 bushels, against 48,473 bushels same time last year. The receipts of Oats, 12,912 bushels; Corn, 5,511 bushels; Rye, 1,736 bushels. The shipments of Wheat have been 10,666 bushels; say 5,000 to Ogdensburg, 5,000 to Chicago and 666 by railroad. We quote Spring Wheat, subject to second storage:

No. 1, immediate delivery	$1 88	No. 2 do.	$1 77
No. 1, delivery next week	1 85	No. 2 do.	1 75
No. 1, seller all August	1 80	No. 2 do.	1 70
No. 1, first half September	1 75	No. 2 do.	1 65
No. 1, all September	1 72	No. 2 do.	1 62

The inspection reports for the week show that 47 ₱ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1, 5 ₱ cent. as No. 2, 3 ₱ cent. as No. 3, and 2 ₱ cent. as rejected.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 15, 1868:

Corn—Merchant, Buffalo; Kate, Buffalo; Vibbard, Buffalo; J. H. Reed, Buffalo; Clio, Buffalo; M. E. Mirick, Buffalo; Sidney J. Hill, Buffalo; Galena, Buffalo; Ogdensburgh, Oswego; Perry E. Tolles, Buffalo; James Elwell, Buffalo; N. Althouse, Buffalo; P. G. Van Buren, Oswego.

Lumber—Necoah, Buffalo; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; J. R. Niles, Buffalo; C. S. McLean, Oswego; Model, Rome; E. Meeker, Horseheads; Red Bird, Olean; T. E. Babbott, Oswego; Benjamin Tabor, Buffalo; Thomas O. Meara, Olean; E. H. Burich, Buffalo; C. C. Parker, Buffalo; M. M. S. Vincent, Buffalo; J. H. Vedder, Buffalo; Charles Bowley, Oswego; Contractor, Oswego; J. B. Taylor, Oswego; Balance, Booneville; James M. Bryant, Buffalo; Grant & Colfax, Buffalo; Henry Williamson, Buffalo; J. E. Foster, Rome; E. H. Downs, Rome.

Staves—Justus Miller, Buffalo.

Salt—Charles J. Johnson, Syracuse; H. D. Dennison, Syracuse; J. J. Austin, Syracuse; Annie Van Buren, Salina.

Ashes—Ezra Cornell, Oswego.

Coal—Gen. Herkimer, Buffalo; Powhattan, Geneva.

Shipstuff—George Beadle, Phœnix.

And the following as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M. Aug. 17, 1868:

Corn—G. P. Hier, Buffalo; Lyman Odell, Buffalo; Wm. Cox, Buffalo; C. R. Davis, Buffalo; Colorado, Buffalo; Daniel S. Reed, Buffalo; Paragon, Buffalo; James Platt, Oswego; Niagara, Buffalo; Fanny H. Bruce, Buffalo; Josh Clement, Buffalo; Simcoe, Oswego; A. McKeever, Buffalo; Emma Norton, Buffalo; J. F. Thomas, Buffalo; Sarah King, Buffalo; Hale & Warr, Buffalo; A. Van Vranken, Buffalo; Frank Williams, Buffalo; A. Newcomb, Oswego; Jane L. Knapp, Buffalo; Wm. Avery, Jr., Buffalo; D. P. White, Buffalo; Thomas A. Brown, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo; H. P. Alexander, Jr., Buffalo; Rockaway, Buffalo; Kate, Buffalo; Hermie G. Baker, Buffalo; Mary Ann Clarke, Buffalo; Wm. Geere, Buffalo; Erebus, Buffalo.

Lumber—P. Tracy, Rome; Cora Bowley, Oswego; J. A. Myers, Olean; Geo. W. Bird, Buffalo; H. W. Pell, Buffalo; Rosanna, Buffalo; L. P. Marsden, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; R. J. Scott, Oswego; H. D. Fox, Oswego; C. B. Hancock, Tonawanda; J. E. Harrown, Oswego; Bill Morse, Buffalo; Matt Roe, Oswego; L. L. Candee, Oswego; H. Morse, Buffalo; W. G. Welch, Utica; N. B. Hoyt, Buffalo; C. S. Plaisted, Oswego; John Sullivan, Oswego; G. B. Sloan, Utica; Addison Patrick, Oswego; Elephant, Buffalo; Col. Walrath, Buffalo; Neal Dow, Port Heyden; J. G. Sampson, Oswego; C. L. Henry, Oswego; Melvina, Rome; Ezra M. Covell, Oswego; J. Lamb, Oswego; Urana, Oswego; Cornelia, Oswego; Nellie, Oswego; Manchester, Oswego; Henry Poppleton, Buffalo; H. C. Conger, Oswego; Thomas Kearney, Buffalo; Wm. B. Schobey, Oswego; S. Thorn, Horse Heads; E. B. Tuttle, Watkins; Col. Elsworth, Oswego; A. W. Sweet, Oswego; Melvin Sink, Rome; C. Herman, Buffalo; Chas. O'Conner, Oswego; P. J. Herrick, Oswego; M. W. Evans, Buffalo; W. H. Decher, Buffalo; H. C. Rodgers, Little Falls.

Staves—Van Buren & Noble, Buffalo; H. C. Lafayette, Buffalo; C. H. Daniels, Buffalo; Charley Abel, Buffalo; Kruse, Buffalo; Lucy J. Sweeney, Buffalo; Lake Erie, Buffalo.

Salt—Kittie Davis, Salina; W. A. Graves, Syracuse; J. Harris, Salina; J. D. Patterson, Syracuse; Elet Pierce, Salina.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 11, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 9, Geneva; J. N. Gardiner, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 3, Watkins; Star Spangled Banner, Geneva.

Flour—D. Utley, Rome; E. S. Parcee, Phœnix.

Peas—Catharine Winters, Buffalo.

Petroleum—Lancaster, Buffalo; Eclipse, Buffalo.

Stone—Ed. Hazard, Buffalo; Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo.

Ashes—G. L. Burrows, Buffalo.

Hogs—Sam & Bake, Buffalo.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Aug 14, 1868	399,272	7,226,594	7,041,456
New-Orleans, Aug. 7, 1868	325	52,158	475,277
Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1868	20,143	58,286	639,484
Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1868	9,797	12,713	517,630
Boston, Aug. 14, 1868	22,021	27,090	2,750
California, July 13, 1868	44,109	5,131,833	
Other Ports, Aug. 7, 1868	32,899	77,244	110,866
Total	528,566	12,585,918	8,840,463
To about same period, 1867	171,540	5,429,379	9,939,390
To about same period, 1866	145,589	1,394,032	13,504,961
To about same period, 1865	167,434	2,849,248	1,081,474

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 14, 1868	60,608	578,723	343,009	54,924
Other Ports, to latest dates	15,117	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	75,725	594,916	369,197	72,104
To about same period, 1867	2,183	160,186	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	23,161	97,529	105,887	11,485

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue quite dull, since our last, at 18½c.@18¾c., and 22½c.@22¾c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in moderate demand at $90@$91 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) has been in fair request at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New continues in request at 60c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is steady but not active at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate request, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c. Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c. Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been saleable and firm since our last, including American at $175@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ₱ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 10½c.@11c. gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

LATHS—Have been in fair request at $2 90@$3 for Eastern ₱ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 17.—*Sperm*—The market is rather quiet; a sale of 311 bbls. at $1 80 for manufacture, being the only transaction. *Whale*—Is more quiet, and we learn of but two small transactions, amounting to 180 bbls. dark and brown quality, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 17, '68	23,259	54,532	725,829
Same time last year	23,373	65,047	695,968
Exports for the week ending Aug. 17, 1868	381	....	8,610
Previously	10,052	6,715	486,453
From Jan. 1 to date	10,433	6,715	495,063
Same time last year	13,556	15,855	382,279

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been more inquired for at 16c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@34½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says of the past week's business: "The week opened with a very depressed feeling in the market. Sales of first-class at 64 squares could only be effected at 8c. As the week progressed the improved tone of the cotton market strengthened the cloth market daily, and the week closes with none of the same grade held at less than 8½c. The following are the sales: 5,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8½c., early in week; 15,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8c⅝., early in week; 5,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8½c., early in week; 16,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8½c.; 35,000 pieces, 64x64, extra, 8c.; 18,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8½c.; 20,000 pieces 64x64, extra, 8½c.; 1,000 pieces 52x52, 7c.; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 7¼c. Total, 117,000 pieces."

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in, including Oak Slaughter and salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate demand at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in light supply and good request since our last, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$22 ₱ thousand.

METALS—The market has been generally inactive, yet the changes in prices have not been important. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$43; No. 2 do., $36@$38; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37@$6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23⅞c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26⅞c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

OIL CAKE—Continues in light supply and demand, within a range of $62 50@$70 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been been held more firmly, but the demand has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 80, for large and small lots, closing at $28 62½, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 75@$28 81 for old Mess; $24 75@$25 12 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at steady rates; sales equal to 275 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, but firm. Lard has been in more request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19c. for prime steam, ₱ lb.; also 500 tcs. prime steam, buyer August, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in pretty fair demand and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	34 @38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been in very moderate request, including Carolina at $9@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9 12@$9 87 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in light demand at about former prices: We quote: Turk's Island at 46c.@47c., by the cargo, ₱ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive, at 10c.@10½c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Transactions have been restricted and prices have been irregular. We quote: Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 22½@$2 25 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in rather better request, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.@45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c. Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@47c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.@57c.; Chagres at 45c.@47c.; Porto Cabello at 35c.@36c.; Para at 42½c.@45c., gold ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32½c.@35c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@50c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 40c.@45c., each.

SOAP—Continues in request, including Castile at 16½c.@16⅞c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue quiet, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about steady in price, on a more active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 87 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c.; also Manila at 11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 84,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more request at rather buoyant prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been fair, and desirable lots have been firm. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@30c., and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. for old and 40c.@60c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 12c.@40c. ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 80c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 90c.@90½c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been firm but quiet, including Arctic at 62½c.@65c.; Northwest Coast at 62½c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87½c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady to-day. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in bond, at 67½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand, though less urgent, has been good for all desirable grades, and prices have been on the advance—the offerings having been much reduced by recent extensive purchases.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	43@46
¾ and ⅞ blood do	43@45
Common and ½ do	37@42
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@60
Extra to XX do	45@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do	44@46
Common and ½	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	40@45
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	38@43
Common and ½ fleece	37@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@38
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	26@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@22
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	@
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	23@28
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	27@35
Mexican, washed, medium	24@27
Mexican, unwashed, fine	23@27
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	18@22

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, but rates have been unsettled. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 350 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn at 3½d. ₱ bushel; 5,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 25,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4d. ₱ bushel; 6,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s.; and 17 hhds. and 35 cs. Tobacco at 30s. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL, 14th-st. near 3d-av. VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It was officially announced at Berlin yesterday that the Government of Switzerland would reject any proposition looking to an alliance with France.

A letter from a gentleman at Rio Janeiro is published in the London papers. The writer says that the new Brazilian Ministry is in favor of peace, and the people are anxious that hostilities with Paraguay shall cease. He also says that the people of the Argentine Confederation are equally desirous of peace.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool Aug. 8 and Queenstown Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

A letter dated at Eilsworth, Kansas, Aug. 14, gives a fearful account of outrages perpetrated by the Indians in that State. On the 15th inst. they appeared on Ellsworth Creek and beat and maltreated the settlers in a most unmerciful manner. A Mr. SHAW was driven away from his home by them, after which thirty of the savages outraged the persons of Mrs. SHAW and her sister, leaving them senseless and in a very critical condition. Other women were similarly outraged. Col. BENTINE, with a party of soldiers, pursued the Indians, and came up with them while they were surrounding the house of another settler. They scattered immediately, but Col. BENTINE continued the pursuit. We have had later intelligence than this, which shows that the Indians were continuing their outrages, murdering settlers and carrying off all property they took a fancy to.

Through the efforts of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, $127,500 of the remaining unsettled claims of the State against the General Government have been allowed and paid. These claims were rejected at the previous settlement, but on a reëxamination have been allowed.

The Chinese Embassy will arrive in Boston to-morrow morning, and will be received by the city authorities, &c., and escorted to their hotel by the First Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Major LUCIUS SLADE. The evening will be devoted by the Embassy to the reception of the City Government at the Parker House. On Friday, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., a public reception will be given in Faneuil Hall, and on Friday evening a grand banquet will be given the Embassy at the St. James Hotel.

The monster camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard commences on Aug. 24, and will last a week. At present about 2,500 people have arrived, and by the 24th it is expected that at least 20,000 people will be encamped on the grounds. They come from all parts of the United States. This is an annual affair, and many permanent houses have been built on the ground.

Gen. STONEMAN has authorized the Virginia State Auditor to receive from railroads State bonds at par, in part payment of their indebtedness to the State, the amount so paid by any one road not to exceed two-thirds of the amount of its obligation. The total amount of the railroad indebtedness is about $300,000.

The provision store of Messrs. COLLINS & ROBB, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

A telegram from Quebec states that two priests have been carrying on an exciting discussion in the French newspapers of that city, upon the merits of a pamphlet by GEORGE ST. AIME, who writes under an assumed name. The Archbishop got hold of the pamphlet, and it was ordered by him that all Roman Catholics having the book in their possession should destroy it, under pain of excommunication. The writer has also been ordered to retract the scandal which he has published within thirty days, on not doing so the penalties of the Church will be rigidly enforced.

The Canadian authorities, apprehending another Fenian raid on their soil, are making military preparations to repel it. The garrisons on the border have been strengthened within the past few days, and the troops ordered to be ready for instant service.

The car manufacturing shops of the North Missouri Railroad were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, involving a loss of upwards of $100,000. A number of finished and unfinished cars were also destroyed.

A farmer named FLAVEN died in Quebec on Saturday from exhaustion and starvation after walking sixty miles from his farm to the city. He was a very old man.

The Connecticut Republicans will hold a State Convention in New-Haven on Wednesday, Sept. 2, to nominate Presidential electors.

An attempt was made a few days ago to assassinate Capt. BARKER, Senator in the Arkansas Legislature and Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Crittenden County, Ark. He was sitting at his window, at his residence in Marion, at the time, and was wounded. He is a Radical, of course.

Several mill operatives at Lewiston, Me., are building houses in their spare hours. Working in the mills nearly twelve hours per day they manage to secure a little time in the morning before the bell rings and after they come out at night, which they devote to building operations. A short time ago one of these persevering men was seen shingling after eleven o'clock at night, and the next morning was at work almost before light.

The Montgomery *Mail*, a Democratic paper, gives a report that Gov. SMITH, of Alabama, will soon issue his proclamation for an election of Presidential electors and Congressmen, at the regular time for election in November. The election, it says, will be conducted precisely as the old code directs—except that those hitherto disfranchised must file their application with the Probate Judge of the county before voting.

Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, will, by invitation, attend the mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 2d of September next.

Democratic conventions are to be held to-day in the various Congressional Districts in Missouri to nominate candidates for Congress.

Eight buildings in Columbus, Ohio, were entered by burglars on Friday night last.

Hon. CALEB N. TAYLOR was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Fifth District at their convention in Doylestown on Monday. The District is composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards of Philadelphia, and Bucks County entire.

A few days since the house of Prof. AGASSIZ, in Cambridge, Mass., was entered and ransacked by thieves, the family being absent. A gold watch and pencil and some valuable seals are missed, and possibly other articles were taken.

The State Board of Equalization find the taxable property of Kansas to be sixty-five millions. The tax levy last Winter was fixed by the Legislature upon an estimate of seventy-five millions.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Metropolitan Gas Company applied for a delay of proceedings against them until the 1st of March next, promising meanwhile to correct the nuisance of imperfect purification of their gas. Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter reports 643 deaths in this City, and 300 in Brooklyn, during the past week. Of the former, 76 occurred in the public institutions, and of the latter, 40 took place in the suburban streets and public institutions.

The Supreme Court yesterday issued attachments against all the members of the Board of Councilmen, requiring the Sheriff to arrest them and bring them before the Court this morning, for contempt in not obeying the *mandamus* directing that IVANS, PERLEY, O'BRIEN, LAMB and HEINRICH be admitted to seats as members of the Board.

A meeting was held last evening in favor of GRANT and COLFAX by the Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue, at No. 16 Abingdon-square. Speeches were made by Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Major PANGBORN and Major BULLIM.

The trotting horse *Red Rover* won the sweepstakes, for which five horses were entered, on the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday. Three straight heats were trotted in 2:47¼, 2:51¼, 2:49¼. The bay horse *Hollowback* was second in each heat.

Owing to an expression by the Corporation Counsel of unwillingness to proceed to the trial of the few cases still remaining on the calendar of the Board of Audit, (all of which are important,) in the absence of a quorum of the members of the Board, they have all been postponed until Friday, the 21st inst., at which time it is expected that a quorum will be present.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering held a meeting last night at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, and discussed the subject of water meters.

The Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at its headquarters in Eighth-avenue last evening. Hon. H. B. STANTON, Hon. F. A. CONKLING and others addressed the meeting.

The opening of the new headquarters of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, took place last evening.

The well-known WESLEY ALLEN and WILLIAM SCOTT, *alias* "Scotty," were arrested early yesterday morning for creating a disturbance at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets, and leading a mob that fired revolvers at the Police. Justice DODGE released them after binding them over to keep the peace.

Cotton was fairly active and firm yesterday. Flour and Wheat were lower, on a moderate trade. Corn was in good demand at advanced prices. Provisions were held more firmly, and were in pretty fair request. Groceries attracted rather more attention. Freights were rather brisker, but rates were unsettled.

The Southern Democracy and the Negro Vote.

A subject of much exultation is the reported inclination of newly-enfranchised freedmen to ally themselves with the Democratic Party. Stories come from three or four of the reconstructed, and from two of the unreconstructed States, which are intended to create an impression favorable to the prospects of the Democracy among the blacks. Negro meetings are chronicled, negro conversions proclaimed, and a general stampede from the Republican ranks is predicted. We know the value of these vaporings too well to be misled by their high coloring. Few of them have the genuine ring, and even these are so meagre in their details that we must suspect their basis to be narrow. The declarations of some notable negro in favor of SEYMOUR prove nothing unless it be also shown that these declarations are not fatal to his influence among his fellows. The remembrance of the black NASH, in South Carolina, of his joining WADE HAMPTON in loud hurrahing, and of his subsequent bolt to the Republican side to avert a general black tabooing, makes us doubtful and inquisitive when a fuss is made about some other Nash elsewhere. For similar reasons, we receive with many grains of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There may be such organizations, gotten up under the cruel process which Mr. COBB and other rebels learned in the days of slavery. But that they are numerous, strong or voluntary, we shall not believe without stronger evidence than the malcontent Press has yet furnished.

At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the Mississippi Constitution would not have been rejected without the help of a considerable percentage of the colored vote, and that several of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature represent constituencies into which the black element largely enters. The experience of these States is conclusive as to the ability of the whites, with careful management, to control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ. The presumption that kind treatment and a due regard for rights, resulting from emancipation, would enable superior intelligence and property to secure the electoral coöperation of blacks, has from the first been the strongest answer to the outcry against negro suffrage. There must either be cowardice, or a lurking desire to inflict injustice in the minds of men who boast of influence over their late slaves, and with the same breath affect horror at the ruin to be produced by negro enfranchisement. In one or the other of these positions there must be dishonesty.

And so it is with regard to this pretended revulsion of feeling against the Republicans. It does not look *bona fide* or honest. The politicians who talk of it, and the newspapers that give it publicity, are suspiciously reticent as to their future course toward the negro. They are profuse in their praise of the converts, of course, and of their promises of kind treatment. The praise, we observe, always rests on partisan subserviency, and the kind treatment is always held out as the reward for voting the Democratic ticket. On the larger question of the negro's political rights, scarcely a syllable is uttered. Colored voters may change, but the disfranchising purposes of the disloyal whites remain firm as ever. The latter are quite willing to use their laborers in an election, but they are resolved that there shall be no colored vote when the Democrats regain power.

The exceptions to this remark are so rare and unimportant that they only strengthen the rule. Resolutions are printed purporting to have been adopted somewhere in Mississippi, in which a recognition of the negro's right is promised; but they are unsupported by a single name or by the slightest sign of concurrence in the local press. Again at the Mobile Democratic ratification meeting, Mr. C. C. LANGDON, addressing colored people, said, "We recognize the fact that you are entitled to vote in elections, and we are not going to deprive you of this right." Neither there, however, nor on any other occasion which could make the promise binding on the Southern Democracy, has this recognition assumed a positive form. On the other hand, Mr. WADE HAMPTON, who some time ago advocated impartial suffrage, found the idea unpalatable among his friends, and dropped it as suddenly as he had espoused it. The same is true of others. At this moment, therefore, the Southern Democratic leaders, with hardly a single exception, couple their avowals as to influencing the negro vote with a declaration of unabated hostility to the principle involved. The Charleston *News* is more candid than most of its contemporaries:

> "That the negro does vote, and that he will vote at the coming election, is an unmistakable fact; and this negro vote is proposed by the Democracy of the Southern States to be turned to the practical advantage of the Democratic Party. This we do not desire to conceal. Our plans and purposes are plain and unequivocal. They admit of no double meaning, and leave no room for doubt or equivocation.
>
> It is with this declaration that we go before the colored people, and tell them to vote for the Democratic candidates, believing and knowing, as we do, that the Democratic Party alone will secure to them the substantial fruits of freedom. *We promise them no universal suffrage—they are not able to cast their votes intelligently.* We promise them no fat mules and broad acres—they must work and obtain property by purchase, as the white men do. But *while we will not promise what the sentiment of the South will not allow to be performed, and what the voters of the North and West have condemned in a hundred elections,* we do pledge ourselves to make the colored man secure in all his rights, and to enable him to labor with profit under the protection of equal laws."

The *News* tells the truth, we doubt not. The opponents of the new governments propose to turn the negro vote "to the practical advantage of the Democratic Party;" but they will not concede universal or even qualified colored suffrage, because "the sentiment of the South" is determinedly opposed to both.

Hence, in part, the scepticism which the alleged progress of democracy among the negroes excites. There might be some pretext for it if the whites, as a matter of expediency, pledged themselves not to disturb the rights acquired by the colored man. But it has neither reason nor probability, so long as the object of acquiring colored votes is to procure disfranchisement. The blacks may be deceived in some things. They might not unnaturally give a preference to their old masters over more recent friends, were the circumstances otherwise equal. But the odds will all be the other way while this radical difference exists between the parties on the subject of suffrage. The freedmen hold in their hands the means of securing as rights what the Democracy proposes to concede as favors. They have tasted of the exercise of this power, and have a direct interest in the governments now in operation. And something more than vague boasting will be necessary to convince us that they are likely to surrender everything into the hands of those who would degrade and disfranchise them. The canvass will be more feebly conducted than we expect it to be if Democratic sophisms be left unexploded or Democratic falsehoods unanswered.

The November Elections in America and Europe.

In this country, in England and probably in France, general elections are to be held in November, which in each case are fraught with momentous consequences.

Here we are to finally settle the vast problem precipitated upon us by the civil war. In England the permanence or dissolution of the Irish Church hangs in the balance, depending upon DISRAELI's success or defeat. At the beginning of the late session, the Government was forced to declare its Irish policy. Lord MAYO, the Irish Secretary, brought forward a plan, suggesting two church establishments in Ireland—one the Protestant, already existing, the other to be Roman Catholic—both to be supported at the expense of the people. It was a blundering compromise, satisfactory neither to Catholics nor to Protestants, and affording no relief to Ireland. GLADSTONE saw his opportunity and brought in his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Thus DISRAELI, at the very beginning of his administration, was forced to appeal to the people. The contest is being carried on with the greatest bitterness, and is even more exciting than that which agitates this country.

In France it is somewhat doubtful whether the Emperor will give notice as to the precise time for holding the elections. At any rate, the day of the dissolution is kept a profound secret by the Government. It will probably come suddenly upon the French people, thus giving the Liberals no time for organized resistance. This precipitation of the election would, of course, favor the Imperial Government, which is possessed of such enormous means of influencing the voice of the people. The Government has good cause for apprehension. If a hostile majority should be returned to the *Corps Legislatif*, it would amount to a revolution, against which LOUIS NAPOLEON would have no resource, except by striking another *coup d'état*, or by assuming the position of a constitutional monarch, or by opposing his Executive power to that of the *Legislatif*. Neither of these positions would the Emperor like to assume. Thus far LOUIS NAPOLEON has had remarkable success with his Imperial scheme. Notwithstanding his failures abroad, he has until now succeeded in keeping the French people in order, under a despotism modeled upon the empire of the Cæsars. The *Corps Legislatif* has been his obedient servant. Even in the new Press law—a concession of the Imperialists to the Liberals—the Government while yielding upon some general points has succeeded in defeating the Liberals in detail. The stamp duty of five centimes upon all newspapers published in Paris, and the obnoxious distinction between political and literary journals, are both maintained. The Orleanists and Republicans united in opposition to a clause of this law which denies to French exiles the right of publishing articles in their own names, but in vain. As the law now stands, also, the offences of the Press are to be judged by the Police Magistrates and not by a jury, for, says the Government, the juries "can never be trusted to find a verdict against political offenders."

Still, in France the opposition to an absolute Imperial despotism is very formidable. If it is not so in the legislative chambers as at present constituted, it is among the people. The popular demand is for universal suffrage and a constitutional monarchy. "Down with the official candidates!" is the cry of the people. Moreover, by reason of the Prussian victory in 1866 and the Mexican *fiasco*, added to financial embarrassments, the glory of the Empire has been partially eclipsed. All these circumstances weaken the Imperial Government, and strengthen the Opposition. It is possible, then, that the next Chamber may not be devoted to Napoleonic ideas. The new military law has created discontent among the peasantry. The Imperial schemes have imposed a heavy burden of taxation; prices are high and rapidly increasing. Besides, there are the private hatreds which every year accumulate against the Government among those, who, aspiring for office, are not among the half a million of fortunate ones that obtain their desire.

How far these elements will tell against the Administration is uncertain. The latter has great advantages, but is by no means confident. Three-tenths of the male adults of France are at the mercy of the Emperor, either by conscription or through the obligations imposed by patronage. The Prefects of districts and the Mayors, Deputy Mayors and petty officials in the municipalities hold in their several positions a power as great as that of the Emperor in his, and will use it, proceeding upon the principle that "the Government is a party in the State, and that it is its right no less than its duty to fight its own battles by all the weapons that power places in its hands." The Emperor himself, though compelled to hold himself aloof from parties, appeals to the "Red Spectre," the fear of Republican success through his own assassination. With this idea he has got published in the *Pays* an incendiary address, purporting to come from the "anarchists," and which, among other things, recommends the assassination of the Emperor. Thus NAPOLEON presents himself to the imaginanion of the electors as the only barrier between property and spoliation, between order and anarchy. This resort to moral terrorism indicates the alarm of the Emperor in view of the possible results of the forthcoming elections.

Thus France, England and America are all agitated by a tremendous moral conflict which is to be decided in each by the results of the approaching popular elections.

Business and Politics.

The trade and industry of the country have seldom been more deeply interested than now in a political campaign. The issues to be decided affect them vitally. They have suffered long and seriously from delay in reconstructing the Union, and their prosperity depends upon the maintenance, undisturbed, of the results already attained. It is not a fanciful, a speculative or a partisan interest that is now to be upheld against the Democracy. The political issue is whether what has been done shall be perfected, and what is yet to be done shall be finished, or whether all things shall be again unsettled, and the country forced back to the disorganized condition in which it was left by the rebellion. While politicians contend over the legislative aspect of this question, the manufacturing and mercantile classes must see in it a peril which menaces them with formidable difficulties. For them, the choice is between peace and prosperity, or the overthrow of reconstruction, to be followed by wide spread disaster.

The national credit, too, is involved in a way to which no business man should be indifferent. Gold speculation is possible simply because of the uncertainty which the issues of this contest entail. The preservation of Union authority over rebel pretensions is one duty before us; the protection of the national credit from repudiators and inflationists is another duty, little less urgent. It is idle to talk of lowering the premium on gold while our bonds are sold at their present low rate in the London market; and equally idle to effect an improvement in the value of bonds until the party which proposes to violate the public faith be put down. With the value of gold fluctuating in a manner which embarrasses every man in trade, and adds to the burdens of every consumer, there can be no general and sustained improvement in the condition or prospects of trade. The first step to the restoration of business health, therefore, is the reëstablishment of confidence; and this will be reached through Republican victory.

Mr. Gladstone and His Constituents.

Mr. GLADSTONE has lost no time in commencing his canvass in Southwest Lancashire, the district for which he has finally determined to stand at the approaching election. The constituency is one of the largest and most important in the United Kingdom, and, parties being very nearly balanced, the contest is certain to be very severe. Of course the result cannot affect Mr. GLADSTONE's certainty of a seat in the next House of Commons, as in case of his defeat some hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Liberal Party would have to make way for his chief by resigning his seat for some securely Liberal pocket borough, plenty of which remain, Reform acts notwithstanding. But the defeat of the Liberal chief on his own ground—Mr. GLADSTONE is a native of Lancashire, and his father made his fortune in that county—would be a great triumph for the Tories, and they will leave no stone unturned in order to effect that result. The personal popularity of Lord DERBY, who resides in the district, is very great, and Liverpool, the largest town within its limits, returns two Tories at present, so that the result is likely to be a matter of doubt up to the last moment. Three years ago Mr. GLADSTONE was only elected by a small majority for South Lancashire, a district of which Southwest Lancashire is a newly-created subdivision, and the proportion between the two parties is supposed to be about the same in the two constituencies.

Of course Mr. GLADSTONE's first electioneering speech, which he delivered in Lancashire a few days only after the close of the session, must be regarded as a manifesto to his supporters throughout the country as well as a merely personal exposition of his views. It occupies nearly four columns of the London *Times*, and was received with enthusiasm by a large gathering of his supporters. It is, however, singularly void of any enunciation of great political principles, except with regard to what he treats as the paramount question of the day—that of the Irish Church. He congratulated the country on the passage of a Reform bill which he did his utmost to oppose, attacked the Ministry for unnecessary increase of expenditure, lamented the state of the land question in Ireland without suggesting a remedy, and then hastened to assail the Irish Church with an earnestness and intensity which is really remarkable, considering the short time that has elapsed since he first began to regard the question as one of such urgency. It is clear that he still looks to the Irish Church as the battle-field on which he hopes to displace the Ministry. Mr. DISRAELI has yet to be heard from; and unless we are very much mistaken, he is even now preparing a skillfully devised scheme of compromise that will go a long way toward taking the wind out of his opponent's sails.

The Twenty-five Defiant Councilmen.

A few days ago we commisserated the condition of the Board of Councilmen. Kept out of their seats for six months by their predecessors in office, who "held over" for that length of time without shadow of law, they had scarcely gained possession of their Chamber and the paraphernalia of office when they encountered another impediment to the performance of their duties. This time the obstacle presented itself in the form of a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court forbidding them to enact any ordinances or perform any work as a coördinate branch of the City Government, until they should admit to seats in their circle five claimants to the dignities, emoluments and rights of the office of Councilmen, who had been duly elected to the Board with themselves, but were debarred from serving by the majority of the members.

This majority was of opinion that the Board rightfully constituted should consist of twenty-five members—five of whom should be returned from each of the five Senatorial Districts into which the City has recently been subdivided by the Legislature. The minority of the Councilmen claim, however, that each Senatorial District is entitled to *six* representatives in the Board, as was the case before the number of Senatorial Districts was increased, and that the clause in the law which reduces the number of Councilmanic representatives to five from each Senatorial District is invalid and inoperative.

The *mandamus* of which we have spoken was issued two weeks since. It peremptorily demanded that the five claimants to seats—Messrs. IVANS, PERLEY, O'BRIEN, LAMB and HEINRICH—should be at once admitted. This order of the Court, however, was disregarded. The Chief Clerk of the Board, who attempted to comply with its terms by calling the names of the five claimants at a recent session of the Board, was summarily dismissed, and a new appointment made with great display of bravado and virtuous indignation. Such red-tapeism as this *mandamus* indicated might suit the circumlocution offices of the effete monarchies of Europe, but the free and enlightened Councilmen of the mighty and prosperous City of New-York were not to be driven from their declared course of action by any process of any Court, and they would defy all the Judges in the City to make them admit to seats any five men who, in their opinion, had no right to membership. Much talk of this blatant sort was indulged in, and then the Councilmen thought it might be as well, after all,—albeit they were "a law unto themselves"—to get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to fortify them in their position, "merely as a matter of form."

This opinion, duly invited, was furnished in the course of a day or two, and, much to the indignation and surprise of the Councilmen, instead of upholding them in their lawlessness, it strongly urged upon them compliance with the *mandamus*, which was rightfully and lawfully issued.

But the advice of the Corporation Counsel was scornfully disregarded. The wise men of the City Hall ring continued to act defiantly, and now they are likely to suffer the consequences of their lawlessness.

Yesterday, on the application of the counsel of the five claimants to seats in the Board, Judge BARNARD granted attachments (unbailable) against each member of the defiant twenty-five, requiring the Sheriff to arrest them individually and collectively and bring them into Court to answer for contempt in not complying with its mandates. Such of the delinquents as may be found will be dealt with to-day, and we trust that their high-handed conduct will be severely punished.

MINOR TOPICS.

We see no necessity whatever for the session of Congress next month, which a number of prominent Southern Radicals are working for. It is not demanded by the state of affairs in the South, by the conduct of President JOHNSON, by any exigency connected with the Presidential election, or by any necessity of the country. We have no doubt that the War Department will do all that is practicable at the present time for the maintenance of peace and order in Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and elsewhere in the South. And, as for the securing of a fair election and the liberty of voting to the freedmen of the Southern States, these are matters that must be provided for by the State authorities. As things now stand, we can see nothing but harm to the public interests from a September session of Congress.

We are able to say that Gen. KAUTZ has no "special mission" from this Government to Mexico, as has been reported. He has leave of absence from the army for eight months, and will take the opportunity, on his own account, and for his own business, to visit Mexico, which is old campaigning ground with him. Gen. KAUTZ is an intimate friend of Gen. GRANT. Both were "raised" in the same town, and in the old army they both belonged to the same regiment (Fourth Infantry.) Though Gen. KAUTZ has no Mexican "mission," he will doubtless be able to "post up" Gen. GRANT as to the state of affairs in that country, with which, as GRANT thinks, our military relations will yet become important.

The Pacific Railroad has had its first accident. Seven men were killed and about a dozen wounded by a car being thrown from the track. We trust that the managers of this great road will be particularly careful to employ such engineers and conductors, to procure good cars and engines, to keep the track in such perfect order, and to exercise such rigid supervision, that "accidents" will be extremely rare on the course of its long line.

A Toronto dispatch of yesterday announced that the distinguished English Methodist divine, Rev. Mr. PUNSHON, had been married there on Saturday to his deceased wife's sister. It was given out in the London papers some months ago that Mr. PUNSHON was going to America to consummate this marriage, which would be illegal in England. We believe that, in case of his return to England, if the question arose there, the Canadian marriage would be pronounced invalid. It is but a few years since a case was on trial in which an Englishman had gone to Sweden for the purpose of marrying his deceased wife's sister; but the marriage was pronounced invalid, and the children incapable of asserting their rights of property. Mr. PUNSHON, it is said, intends returning to England.

We fear that the negro legislators of South Carolina are in danger of insisting upon measures that must in the end react most damagingly upon the prospects of the freedmen. The dispatch from Columbia yesterday contained these statements:

> "The House has passed the bill putting the negroes of the State on an equal footing with the whites. The colored members demand the right to hotel tables, beds and all licensed places."

The first sentence is rather loose, and we shall not say anything about it until we see the bill which has been passed. The second sentence is evidently intended to convey the idea that the demands of the colored members are in consequence of the passage of the bill by the House. It had better be taken with a grain of salt. But we must assure the colored lawmakers of the South and their friends that the very worst possible thing they can do is to act in such a way as to bring about a revulsion of feeling throughout the country against "negro pretensions."

The idea that war is approaching between France and Prussia cannot be got out of the heads of Frenchmen and Germans by any number of official pacific announcements. "On all sides," says a Berlin letter, "there are assurances and declarations of peace; and yet, strange as it may seem, there are nothing but apprehensions of war in all diplomatic and military circles." At the same time, we think there is sense in the assurances that now come to us from diplomatic circles in Washington, that the recent large shipments of *hay* from this market, on foreign account, have nothing to do with the approach of a Franco-Prussian war. As to the alleged purchase of horses in this country on account of the French Government, the French officials smile at it with more gravity than other well-informed people.

Mr. BURLINGAME said the other day, in an address to the people of the village of Dunton, near Chicago, that he expected an immense immigration of Chinese to this country when the Pacific Railroad shall be finished. We trust it wont come. We can make profitable use of a certain amount of cheap Chinese labor on the Pacific coast; but the country would be irretrievably injured by the immigration of the millions and tens of millions of morally and physically degraded idolaters and Mongolians that China can overwhelm us with.

The thirty-eighth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, opens to-day at Norwich, England, and the sessions will continue till next Tuesday, inclusive. These meetings are always of deep interest to the learned world, and the position of the Association is one of great scientific and popular importance. The existence of such an association here would be of vast benefit to the country in the way of spreading scientific knowledge. Ten years ago we had a very fair prospect in the American Association; but there was a speedy secession from it of all the abler men, headed by AGASSIZ and PIERCE, who constituted a close and narrow-minded corporation by themselves, while the remainder of the body have just transformed themselves into a pork-packing mob, in pursuit of gratuitous victuals.

At a banquet recently given by the University of Heidelberg to our Minister BANCROFT, the friendship of the American Union and the German Union was the subject of varied toasts, and the eminent jurist and publicist, Dr. BLUNTSCHLI, took occasion to say: "The friendship of no other people has a higher value for us Germans than that of the American nation." We learn that a French translation of Dr. BLUNTSCHLI's *Code of the Law of Nations*, which, he says, he wrote in answer to Dr. LIEBER's *Code of the Law of War on Land*, will appear in Paris before the end of this year.

The Earl of Wilton has written a book "On the Sports and Pursuits of the English, as Bearing upon their National Character," which ought to be invigorating reading to the members of base-ball clubs and boating clubs, the Turners, and other "muscular Christians." His Lordship argues that no nation can flourish for any length of time, or enjoy political freedom, unless it is devoted to manly sports; and that no nation devoted to manly sports can fail to flourish or to enjoy political freedom. He refers to the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Romans, who have succumbed and passed away.

> "Vain was the chief's, the warrior's pride,
> They had no field sports, and they died:
> In vain they fought, in vain they bled,
> They had no field sports, and are dead."

The Greeks were an incomparable race, largely addicted to sports and pastimes, but they nourished slavery, and therefore they went under. The analogy (says the Earl) is preserved when we turn from the ancient Kingdom of the earth to the modern nations. In free countries, like England and Switzerland, athletic sports are pursued in a manly and generous spirit, while in France, for example, where even the boys at school, instead of being allowed freedom of play, are subjected to "regulation and rule, drill and dress," every form of government has been travestied, and the people have at last subsided into despotism. Lord WILTON makes out a very good case, on the whole; and though the *Athenæum* ridicules his Lordship's book and his Lordship's reasoning, we must say that he writes like a true sportsman, scholar, and lover of freedom.

We have received from Venice (Italy) a printed advertisement for insertion in the TIMES, on conditions that we can hardly accept. The advertisement has been done into English by some Venetian unacquainted with our language, aided by an Anglo-Italian lexicon; and the result appears in the oddest confusion of words, phrases and ideas that could be imagined. Two or three Italian newspapers are forwarded, with this remark printed in artistic *chiaroscuro*:

> "I transmit to you the fourth pages of these sames Journals wich by their formal and the intelligent initiative wich presides to their editing, as well as by their good management and their great readers from Country and outside, next to wich they enjoy besides a very legitimate favour, they indead sprehend not to be put in a parallel with all their others fellows of Peninsula."

The printed directions sent with the advertisement read thus:

> "Be so kind as to insert in the 4th page of your Journal for three times, and on account of this Office, the advertisement herein contained, and to inform us from wath we will be obliged to pay for it, but less do you should prefer to make compensation with an announce to insert on your account in the one of our journals."

Another confirmation of coal from the Laramie Plains! The Cheyenne *Leader* says that while grading the railroad near Rock Creek, a cut was made through a vein of the finest quality of bituminous coal; and no seam, either, but a good eight-foot vein. It cannot be long before all the coal needed on the Pacific Road will be found along its route. We shall hear of some marvelous discovery from the Alkali Desert and Death's Valley some of these days, when pioneers are found bold enough to look for anything there that is not in immediate sight.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Letters from England announce that Mr. MAPLESON refuses to budge an inch without a considerable guarantee. The papers, on the other hand, still declare that he and his company will visit America during the present Fall; but these statements, for the most part, are borrowed from Cis-Atlantic sources. That there has been an unsuccessful effort to get up a subscription list is beyond doubt. Our well-informed Paris correspondent gave us some particulars on the subject in his continental summary of a week ago. I was rather a round-about way of getting news, but every important operatic engagement is known in Paris. NILSSON, TREBELLI, MONGINI and SAULTEY have already made their terms with other cities and are out of the market. TIETJENS and KELLOGG remain, and for either or both we shall be thankful. If TIETJENS desires to visit America, now is the time. Her voice still retains much of its magnificence, and so long as this is the case she is safe. Should she pause too long on the strength of her reputation, she will discover, we fear, that what she prizes most is what we regard the least. No sign in music is more healthy than this—that we judge for ourselves, and are chary of fame that has been long sounded.

But who is to be the manager? Mr. MAPLESON laughs scornfully at the idea of his taking any risk in the matter, (and his mere ability to do so may be questioned.) Mr. MARETZEK is out of the field for many reasons. The stockholders do not like him, and he has an invincible repugnance to the stockholders. Moreover, the Napoleon of opera is now forming a German troupe, and intends marauding in the West. It is even hinted that he contemplates having a band of free Italian lances, with BRIGNOLI as the tenor, and a new prima donna. This must be for offensive purposes only. The old cards are good for nothing, and it is useless shuffling and cutting them for a new deal. Mr. GRAU is absorbed in the Theatre Français, and in the necessary preparations for the production of opera bouffe. He has more than sufficient on his hands, and under no circumstances would think of forwarding the interests of a rival establishment. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH is in Europe, where, it is said, he will assume the "management" of ADELINA PATTI, the estimable MAURICE having resigned since the wedding of the *diva*. Mr. GROVER's purposes are vailed. We hear of him in almost every operatic way, and in almost every operatic place. He is ready for everything that turns up, but does not exert himself at the lever. It is hardly likely that he will immediately assume the responsibilities of Metropolitan management. Who then is to manage our unfortunate Academy of Music? Deserted by its best generals, and beleagured by an insidious French enemy, what is to become of it? TIETJENS and KELLOGG are good enough, but where is the rest of the company? We do not want a repetition of the old story of CATALINI and few puppets, yet it seems likely that that will be the end of all the Mapleson smoke. We regret it exceedingly, for we are persuaded that the day is not far distant when either Mr. GYE or Mr. MAPLESON will find it a very decided advantage to include New-York in their annual circuit.

Mr. BATEMAN, meanwhile, watches the game with the sly enjoyment of an expert. The white elephant amuses him, and he cares not at whose expense it is fed. He is quartered comfortably at Niblo's, and rejoices in capital houses. "Barbe-Bleue" is in every way a marked success. The music is liked; the spectacle is enjoyed and the leading singers are already established favorites. Mlle. IRMA, in the mischievous part of *Boulotte*, has won as many admirers as Mlle. TOSTEE in either of her great *rôles*. The *Duchesse*, by the way, is now in the City. There is, however, no occasion to change the bill at Niblo's, and hence it is Mr. BATEMAN's intention to send out an expedition to less favored cities. His company is so extensive that he can very readily part with a portion of it. Mlle. TOSTEE's reputation will insure her success wherever she may go, and we are persuaded that her *reéntre* in New-York will be the making of another season. Mr. BATEMAN will, in all probability, remain permanently in New-York. We hear rumors of an arrangement which will give him the control of the handsomest place of amusement in America. We may add here that Miss BATEMAN will visit America during the Winter season, and will play an engagement under her father's direction.

OLE BULL will return in the Fall and give a series of grand concerts at Steinway Hall—which, by the way, is being decorated sumptuously. It was rumored that VIEUXTEMPS would also pay us a visit, but the death of the gentleman's wife may prevent this. An English opera-bouffe company was engaged by Mr. SCOVILLE for Wood's Museum. The members composing it are expected by to-day's steamer, but it does not appear to be certain that they will play at the up-town establishment.

The Central Park Garden prospers hugely. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS has struck the happy medium. The music he supplies is both popular and good. As a natural consequence he commands an exceptionally good class of audience—good in quality and great in numbers. The *fête* nights (Tuesday and Saturday) are especially brilliant.

In a lighter and more jovial way the BRYANTS hold out inducements which seem to be irresistible. One of the features of the programme now is a capital burlesque version of "Il Trovatore," in which UNSWORTH, as the *Count de Lunatic*, is very droll. The entire programme is admirable, and the company—as we have had frequent occasion to say—is the best we have ever had in New-York.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

There was no performance of "Foul Play" at this house last evening. The theatre was not opened, and no information was vouchsafed those who gathered about the doors seeking admission. A difficulty between the management and some members of the company is the cause of the present interruption of the run of the play, we are given to understand. The present intention of the lessees is to close the house until Saturday, and to resume the performances of the drama of "Foul Play" next week, with a new cast. We received the following letter from Mr. HARKINS last evening.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subscriber, manager of the New-York Theatre, begs leave to notify the public that the theatre was closed for the following reasons: The manager had a contract with HARRY D. PALMER, the literary proprietor of the piece called "Foul Play," to produce the same at the New-York Theatre, and to pay therefor a certain stipulated sum for each representation. The lessee, and a person associated with him, refused to pay for the privilege of producing the play, a part of which they were obligated by their contract with the manager to pay, and the manager insisting on the payment of what he considered a just debt, the lessee closed the theatre. The whole company, considering the manager in the right, withdrew with him.

D. H. HARKINS.

FEMALE EMIGRANTS FOR BRAZIL.—The *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, printed at Rio Janeiro, calls loudly for female emigrants—for "women for domestic service, women for wives, women for manufacturing purposes." It says that there is a great scarcity of women in all the large cities and towns, and that almost any number could find employment at good wages. It appeals to the Government to furnish money to pay the necessary expenses attending the importation of several ship-loads, upon the Empress and Princesses to lead their assistance to the scheme, and upon the citizens of Rio to organize a society to look after the interests of those who are to arrive. An abundance of female domestics, it is argued, will materially assist in driving out slavery and all its moral evils from the inner life of families, and will attach foreigners to the soil, whereby Brazil will gain in population, labor, wealth and general morality. Here seems to be a new field open for Miss RYE and other ladies who are engaged in the female importation business.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The steamship *China*, which left Liverpool Aug. 8 and Queenstown Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday with three days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Boston*.

The *Lancet* thus refers to the continental tour of Queen VICTORIA: "Her Majesty has undertaken her visit to Switzerland, where she intends to stay for about a month, on the recommendation of Sir W. JENNER. We stated some months since that the Queen had been subject to fainting fits, accompanied by distressing attacks of sickness. Though these to a great extent have abated, she has felt very much the hot weather of late prevalent, and this, with the unusual fatigue she has recently undergone, have produced a degree of weakness which the proposed change, it is expected, will remove. On her return from Switzerland, the Queen will spend some time at Balmoral."

The daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales who was christened Aug. 6, received the names of VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY. The sponsors were Her Majesty. the Queen, represented by the Duchess of Cambridge; the Emperor of Russia, represented by the Russian Ambassador, the Baron DE BRUNNOW; the Queen of the Hellenes, represented by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz; the Dowager, Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duke CÆSAREWICH, Prince ARTHUR, the Dowager, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, of Teck, Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, Princess FREDERICK, of Anhalt Dessau, and Prince GEORGE, of Hesse.

The Liverpool newspapers state that on Aug. 7, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, accompanied by a few friends, visited the Liverpool Exchange News-room. There was no particular demonstration, but all the gentlemen on the flags combined in giving Mr. DAVIS an unassumed reception. He was cheered, and at the corner of Water-street, an enthusiastic negro addressed the Ex Confederate President: "Massa Davis, all well?"

A great fire occurred at Junkerque, France, on the evening of Aug. 4. The Government warehouses, on the Marine Quai were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at 1,200,000 francs. No one was killed or injured.

"The Pope," says a correspondent of the *Univers*, "is about to give a proof of his solicitude towards France by creating beyond the French territory in Africa, an apostolical vicariate, which mission will be for the present confided to Mgr. LAVIGERIE, Archbishop of Algiers. That diocese will bear the name of Sahara, and comprise the immense space which ranges between Algeria and Senegal. The Desert, as is well known, possesses several oases peopled by tribes descended from Christians, and whom the conquering Mussulmans, in setting on the coast of Africa, drove into the interior. Those people like Touaregs, have retained something of the true faith, and the Catholic missionaries may perhaps find, as in Japan, latent Christians ignored and awaiting the return of the spiritual light."

M. BOUCHER DE PERSHES, whose claim to the honor of being the founder of the new science called archæogeology, is now universally admitted, died Aug. 3, at Abbeville, at the advanced age of 80. M. BOUCHER DE CREVECŒUR DE PERTHES was the first to call the attention of the learned world to those remarkable relics of the earliest ages, the flint implements used by man before the discovery of metals. At first ridiculed as a visionary, then by slow degrees listened to with increasing interest, he at length succeeded in proving to archæologists that there had been in Europe an age of stone; nay, he went further and conquered the incredulity of geologists by producing the first human jaw ever found in the undisturbed Alpine drift, showing thereby that man had been coeval with the extinct races of large carnivora that peopled Europe before the commencement of the present geological period. His valuable collection of flint implements now forms an important part of the Gallo-Roman Museum at St. Germain.

A Congress of the International Workingmen's Association is to be held at Brussels on Sept. 6. Delegates from England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and perhaps the United States, will be present. The subjects to be discussed include the following: Reduction of the hours of labor; the influence of machinery in the hands of capitalists; landed property; education of the working classes; credit institutions; social emancipation by means of coöperation, &c.

The closing banquet in connection with the meeting of the German Rifle Association took place at Vienna, Aug. 5. Baron VON BEUST was present, and delivered a speech, in which he said that he had become a good Austrian, and had remained a good German. He laid stress upon the necessity for the preservation of peace, which was the object of the policy he pursued, and declared that Austria did not meddle in German affairs, and entertained no thoughts of a policy of revenge. He concluded by proposing the toast, "Peace and reconciliation—the bases of progress, the guardians of a healthy freedom, and the pillars of order and security."

The *Official Evening Post* publishes a paragraph, emphatically declaring that a recent statement of the *North Eastern Correspondance* respecting alleged attemps to bring about intimate relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin is a pure invention. The Chancellor of the Empire has addressed no letter during the last twelve months to the Saxon Minister of State, Herr VON FRIESEN, nor has he entered into negotiations with him in any indirect way upon the subject above referred to.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* having again succeeded in running the blockade into Crete, writes under date of July 20, that the island is still struggling for freedom, with the traces of two years of war spread far and wide. "There are still," he adds, "almost daily combats among the burnt villages and neglected fields, while the blockade is run as of yore at regular intervals." The Turkish cruisers still, however, appear to keep a good look-out along the coast, and are evidently ready to fire a few passing shots whenever they think them necessary, so that blockade-running is not altogether unattended with danger. The urgent necessities of the moment continue to be—bread to keep the Cretan patriots alive, and gunpowder to hold the Turks at bay. Medicines and surgical instruments are regarded as comparative luxuries.

A St. Petersburg letter says that the famine which last year ravaged the south of Russia, that is, the districts ordinarily the most fertile, threatens to recur this season. The Baltic provinces, Livonia, Esthonia and Courland, have exhausted their stocks, and will not have the means of renewing them. But especially the southern portions of the Empire are menaced with dearth. In the Governments of Pultowa and Ekaterinoslaw the harvest about to take place will produce nothing. The drought has destroyed the whole crops, without taking into account the conflagrations which have spread over an immense extent of country. Similar disasters have taken place in the Governments of Kiew, Podolski and Volhynia, which are the most productive; the cereal crops will yield only insignificant results.

Great consternation had been caused in Warsaw by the news that M. OHRYZKO, one of the most popular men in Warsaw, and a prominent member of the National Government of 1863, had been condemned to be chained to a wall in the silver mines of Akatonia, the most dreaded of the Siberian prisons. M. OHRYZKO was banished to Siberia during the insurrection, and when the revolution broke out in Siberia last year, was employed in one of the Government establishments, in the vicinity of Irkutsk. There were a great many other Poles in the same establishment, and they were prevented from joining the insurrection mainly by the sensible advice given them by M. OHRYZKO. This was reported in due course to the authorities at St. Petersburg; but the only recognition M. OHRYZKO received for the valuable service he rendered to the Government has been his removal to Akatonia, "because his evident influence with his countrymen made him dangerous."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone' Latest Speech—Toryism and Liberalism from a Popular Standpoint—The Coming Elections—New Governor-General of India—The Future—An Exodus—Literary Gossip—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

Mr. DISRAELI has gone down quietly to Hughendon Manor, his country seat, where he will doubtless concoct a new surprise for his antagonists, and prepare for the forthcoming election campaign. Mr. GLADSTONE has already plunged into the fray, with a speech which laid the following propositions before the country: 1. That the Irish Church must be abolished. 2. That Mr. GLADSTONE is the man for the work. 3. That the only chance the nation has of reducing taxation and expenditure consists in placing Mr. GLADSTONE in the position of Prime Minister. This is a short abstract of the speech, but it embraces the gist of what Mr. GLADSTONE said.

The wicked *Saturday Review* comes out this morning with another batch of jibes directed against the "policy" of Mr. GLADSTONE, which throws his admirers into ecstasies of admiration. Would you believe it? So much as the *Saturday* has been warned and admonished, too—"read out of the party" a hundred times at the very least, it does not admit, it never will admit, that Mr. GLADSTONE deserves to be called a statesman. It may be dreadful profanity to say so—poor Mr. GLADSTONE cannot bear to be criticised, he is so sensitive, is all nerve and conscience, &c., &c.; but profane as it may be, there can be very little doubt that distrust of Mr. GLADSTONE is a growing feeling in the country. I do not say it is *grown*—probably we shall see Mr. GLADSTONE victorious at the next elections. How much that will be owing to the vague impression which prevails among the lower orders in this country that "Toryism" is another name for "Tyranny," and that "Liberalism" means "Liberty," I shall not now discuss. The Liberal party gave the people cheap bread, and, without intending any play upon words, I may say that the bread has never ceased to return to them ever since. It is a tradition with the people that the Liberal Party are always trying to make bread cheaper and the Conservative Party to make it dearer. How far that is true, your readers who take an interest in our affairs are probably quite as well able to judge as I am.

The other day I was talking to a man who employs about six hundred "hands" in a certain manufacture. He said the elections would go greatly in favor of the Liberals. "Why?" I asked, by way of informing my own mind. "Because the Liberal Party are for light taxes and freedom," he answered. For a moment I was puzzled by his statement, but I noticed a twinkle in his eye that showed me how much *he* believed in what he was saying. "Ah," I remarked presently, "but your people down yonder think that, do they?—that is, they really believe that there is more 'freedom' under a Liberal Government than under a Conservative one?" "Oh, certainly; don't you?" This time the worthy gentleman winked. I did not wink, but went away, slowly pondering over these things.

The truth is that our party cries, and our party differences, and our party warfare may be briefly described as "humbug!" I do not mean to imply that there are no real causes of difference of opinion, for there are; but it is absurd in these days to suppose that Toryism has any power to arrest the "progress of the people," even if it had any inclination. The old-fashioned neck-or-nothing Toryism is clean dead and gone. Look at the Reform bill passed last year by a Tory Government. What would the "Dook" of WELLINGTON have said to that? Every man who hires a house, and almost every decent lodger, allowed a vote! Was it not manifest after this that the one remaining point of difference between Tories and Liberals had been swept away? Therefore it is necessary for the party managers to invent points of difference, and that idea of my brick and tile making friend mentioned above is the fruit of these attempts. Remember that in this country there are thousands of the working classes who have never read a newspaper in their lives, because they never learned to read. Let us hope that that stigma will be taken away from our social system before many years are over; and even on this subject the Tories are no more behind the age than the Liberals. Not quite so much so in fact. A Tory Government this year brought a very fair Education bill before Parliament—not a perfect measure, but a very good beginning on the right road—and who was it that caused it to be thrown overboard? Mr. GLADSTONE. Yet my brick-maker will go down among his men at election time and say "Vote for GLADSTONE and a good education for your children! Vote for the Liberals and the cheap quartern-loaf!" And that they will so vote I have not very much doubt.

Well, then, you will be told by some of our papers—notably by the *Spectator*, which although I personally disagree with more and more, yet commands my respect more than nearly all our English papers—that Mr. GLADSTONE deserves to win, because he is so sincere. Now this is true, and it is not true. Mr. GLADSTONE, while he holds an opinion, holds it with tremendous tenacity and sincerity. But his sincerity never lasts long. He may be perfectly in earnest to-day in declaring that black is white—to-morrow he will be equally in earnest in declaring that it is no color at all. A very old member of the House of Commons—one who has watched Mr. GLADSTONE's career from the very first, and who has always been a Liberal, said to me the other day, "GLADSTONE believes in a moment and disbelieves in a moment. He is perfectly honest at the time, but his convictions change so often that for purposes of practical statesmanship he might as well be dishonest. He always means what he says—but how long will it be before he says something totally different, and mean that too?" Now surely that is a fatal defect in the character or intellect of any man aspiring to be ranked as a great statesman.

NEW GOVERNOR OF INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI meanwhile has the best of the position, for he holds what Mr. GLADSTONE is striving for—office and power. He is not always so discreet as could be wished in his exercise of the latter privilege. It is said that the Earl of Mayo is to be appointed Governor-General of India—a worse choice could scarcely be made. Lord MAYO knows nothing about India, and if he have great administrative qualities it is certain that he has never brought them into play. No Ministry has a right to use the post of Viceroy of India in payment of party services. It is an office calling for the exercise of great ability and judgment, and a Minister with the appointment to fill up ought never to rest satisfied until he has found the best man possible for the place. The present Viceroy, Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, has been in India all his life, and passed through every grade of the Indian service. Although a ruler of great firmness and determination, he is very popular with the natives, especially in the upper Provinces, where his official career was passed until he was appointed to the highest office. His term expires next January—a Viceroy of India receives his appointment for five years—and, consequently, it is necessary to look out for his successor. Whether the present Ministry will stay in power long enough to settle the appointment remains to be seen. At any rate it is to be hoped that Lord MAYO will not be the man. Mr. DISRAELI has thus far given little occasion for complaints in his distribution of patronage, and he is too sagacious to persevere in an unpopular nomination.

THE FUTURE.

When next the Liberal Party come into power, what will be the nature of the appointments made? Are the old set—the Russells, &c.—to be stuck under the noses of the people once more, or will Mr. GLADSTONE call in new blood to his aid? Lord RUSSELL is what President JOHNSON might call a dead duck, and it would weaken any Ministry to give him a place in it. Immediately he would resume the injudicious course which led him to cry out in the midst of your war, "The North is fighting for empire and the South for independence," and which afterward rendered the *Alabama* difficulty so hard to settle. I ventured long ago to tell you that the English people were not averse to paying the *Alabama* claims, if a fair arbitrator would assess them, and, let me ask, was it a Liberal or a Tory Ministry which first approached the United States Government in a spirit of concession and friendship—was it Lord CLARENDON or Lord STANLEY? Give every man his due, say I. Did Mr. DISRAELI ever say one word during your war which could have given offence to the most sensitive? Every one knows that he did not, whereas Mr. GLADSTONE, a Minister of the Crown at the time, went about the country proclaiming that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation." Well, then, Americans need not be in a hurry to sympathize with a Gladstone-Russell combination. It may, however, be that Mr. GLADSTONE will really strike out a new path when he is restored to power. This probability is discussed by the *Spectator* to-day in an article entitled "A Middle-Class Ministry." What do you say to the idea of "a Cabinet, in which the majority of members holding substantive office shall be men with no claim but their own ability and the confidence of the nation?" It is a beautiful idea, to my mind—but if you were to propose that we should try a Cabinet of archangels it would not be more visionary or fanciful. How are such men to be got together, and still preserve a due regard to "the claims on the party" of its old henchmen and allies? How long, alas! would the new Cabinet remain true against all the darker influences of political life? Look at Mr. MILNER GIBSON a few years ago—never was there such a patriot. He was for educating the people, cutting down the expenditure, and doing all sorts of grand things. His fellow-Liberals gave him an office and muzzled him forever. He has never opened his mouth since, except when in opposition, and then he has only opened it to cry out for place. When the *Spectator* talks of the Foreign Secretary under its ideal Administration, it is obliged to fall back on Mr. LAYARD and Mr. GRANT DUFF—two of the most splenetic, supercilious, egotistical, one-sided men in all the wide world. There is not the material, unfortunately, for the instruction of a first-rate middle-class Cabinet, and that chiefly because the Peers have always had the advantage of the official training. Men who understand how to conduct a department do not grow on hedges, like blackberries.

In the light of what I have ventured to remark above respecting the obliteration of old party lines, read the following from the article just referred to:

"The great barrier between opinions, the discord among Liberals as to the suffrage, has been swept away by the Tories themselves—so utterly swept away, that the 'great demagogue' of a few years since, Mr. BRIGHT, is now upon that point rather more conservative than his followers. Some few of them still yearn for manhood suffrage, while he evidently considers that the country has for the present gone at least sufficiently far in reducing the franchise."

This at least is not inspired by conservative prejudices, but the truth *will* leak out every now and then. Only the very ignorant, (like my friends, the brickmakers,) can be imposed upon in these days by the cry that Toryism is opposed to liberty or progress. Let it have its due, whatever may be its faults.

AN EXODUS.

London ceases to think about politics. In fact everybody has gone away. I believe I am almost the last man with whom I am acquainted left in town. The rush is to Switzerland, whither the Queen has gone—but the rush is not because Her Majesty has gone there. We have had a very hot Summer, and people yearn for glaciers, and snow, and mountains, and lots of ice. Five-sixths of my personal acquaintances have posted after each other to the Alps, and a nice time they will have of it. Crowded together in small hotels, jostling each other at every turn, meeting always the same people they have been meeting in London, their pleasure will be marred by many drawbacks. Why did not some of them go to the Highlands of Scotland—or, better still, to the Adirondacks? Because they are like sheep, and follow each other. There are, however, exceptions. The steamer which will carry this letter takes out a goodly number of "Britishers," and among them are a daughter of the greatest novelist the English language can boast—THACKERAY—and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE STEPHEN. That they may enjoy their visit thoroughly is, I am sure, the wish of all their friends here.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

There is an extremely ill-natured, jaundiced and snappish review in this week's *Athenæum*, of Mr. JOHN BIGELOW's *Life of Franklin*. Like everything else written by Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, this article is essentially unjust and designedly unfair. It sneers at the "appetite of the Americans for literary discoveries," as if that were anything to be ashamed of; says they "are very clever in making a pother about the linings of old trunks," and pooh-poohs Mr. BIGELOW's labors in the off-hand manner peculiar to the *Athenæum*. It also affirms that Mr. BIGELOW's MS. is not an autograph of FRANKLIN's, "but only the rough copy of the original manuscript." The latter conjecture is a mere wanton piece of impertinence, for, as I am informed, there can be no doubt whatever about the authenticity of the MS. from which Mr. BIGELOW has printed the new *Life of Franklin*. I have not had the opportunity of seeing the book, but the statement of the *Athenæum* bears upon the face of it the marks of premeditated ill-nature and misrepresentation. How dare Mr. BIGELOW write a book on an American subject?

PERSONAL.

I may venture to add a line of personal news. Mr. THURLOW WEED is still in London, and to the great delight of his friends is making manifest progress toward recovery. He is almost as well known in London as in New-York, and there are many here who heard of his illness with great personal regret. I believe he intends to leave in a day or two for the Alps, under the doctor's advice.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Queen Victoria's Tour—The War Question—News from Spain—Intended Creation of Cardinals—The Latest Garibaldian Manifesto—A French Opinion of President Johnson's Constitutional Policy—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

You will have received by telegraph, before this reaches you, an account of Queen VICTORIA's flying visit to Paris. She only remained one day here, arriving shortly after 7 in the morning and leaving about the same time in the evening. *Galignani*, the editors of which have access to the English Embassy, gives a full description of Her Majesty's reception, and of her interview with the Empress. Neither in that journal nor in any of the other Paris papers, however, do I find any account of a circumstance which occurred during the Queen's brief sojourn here, and which is sufficiently curious, I think, to merit notice. About 10 o'clock a well dressed individual evidently laboring under great excitement, stepped out from the crowd assembled on the sidewalk in front of the Embassy, and cried out in energetic tones and with a clenched fist raised toward the gate: "*A bas les Anglais; Vive l'Irlande, Vive les Feenians.*" He was immediately pounced upon by the Police, of whom there was a large force stationed at intervals in the Faubourg, and carried off to the nearest station. The man was evidently not an Irishman from his accent, and being French, the natural supposition is that he is out of his mind, for even a member of M. FELIX PYAT's revolutionary committee would not be tempted to give way to his feelings in the midst of such dangerous surroundings.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Uneasiness is again revived here regarding the prospects of peace. The French Government organs are turning to account the manifestations at the rifle meeting at Vienna, just as they have done with Gen. LA MARMORA's letter. They have received, I am assured, instructions to that effect. The evident intention is to provoke Prussia to say or do something which will afford a pretext for a quarrel. The strangest rumors are flying about. One journal, the *Reveil*, in its number of yesterday asserts that in another fortnight, or in the first days of September at latest, a French army will have crossed the Rhine. Four plans of campaign, it says, are under deliberation, one by Marshal NIEL, one by Gen. BAZINE, a third by a young general officer of great talent, and a fourth by the Emperor himself, who is now studying out the details at Plombieres. Without attaching much importance to these assertions, I have reason to know that in ministerial circles there is an impression prevailing that we are on the eve of stirring events. Should there be an outbreak of hostilities in the Fall, I am assured there will be no general election, for Government will have enough on its hands without its facing the anxieties and uncertainties of a political contest, attended by such troubles as those of which Nismes and Alais have recently been the theatre.

JECKER REDIVIVUS—A DUEL.

In an article of the 27th of July last, published in the *Liberté*, ODYSSE BARROT, commenting on the discussion in the Legislative Body on the Mexican claims, used the following language in reference to the banker JECKER, who figured so prominently in the events which led to the Mexican war:

"Is it indeed true," wrote M. BARROT, "that a chivalrous Prince founded an Empire at the other side of the ocean only to satisfy the rapacity of a Swiss usurer? MAXIMILIAN fell under the Mexican bullets, but that was only half the evil; the banker GOBSECK received his twelve millions."

On this followed the correspondence subjoined, which I translate from the *Liberté* of last evening.

PARIS, July 28, 1868.

SIR: I have seen in the *Liberté*, of the 27th inst., an article entitled *L'Epilogue*, signed by you.

As you insult me in the grossest and vilest manner by this article, although I have not given you the least motive for it, I demand that you shall apologize at once through the same channel, or, in the contrary case that you shall give satisfaction, arms in hand.

I have named as my witnesses MM. A. DE MORINEAU and A. SALAR, who will hand you this note, and will settle the preliminaries with the seconds that you may name.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. B. JECKER,
No. 36 Rue de l'Echiquier.

M. ODYSSE BARROT.

To this M. BARROT sent the following spirited reply:

PARIS, July 30, 1868.

SIR: On principle I ought not to accept your challenge, because in appreciating the *rôle* which you have played in the sad Mexican drama, I have only exercised my right as a journalist to report what has been justly asserted a thousand times at the tribune of the Legislative Body and in all the independent organs of the European Press.

As, however, you venture to summon me to the field, I accept your challenge, happy to risk my life against the foreigner who has been the primary cause of the dishonor of my country, and of the death of so many of our unfortunate and heroic French soldiers. I salute you,

ODYSSE BARROT.

I have named as my witnesses, my friends, MM. ULRIC DE FONVIELLE and LEON CAHUN, instructing them to accept the conditions of the combat, such as you understand them.

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, the parties set out for Brussels, and the meeting took place on the 1st, in the Bois de la Combe, at 6 in the afternoon. The duel was conducted pretty much after the American fashion,

The parties had been placed at thirty-five paces from each other, with the option of advancing ten paces. Mr. JECKER slowly advanced a step and presented his pistol. M. BARROT uncovered himself for several minutes. The same proceedings were repeated. M. BARROT remained standing as before. One of M. JECKER's witnesses now exclaimed in a tone of impatience,

"Why does not M. BARROT advance?"

"Excuse me," interrupted M. DE FONVIELLE, "M. BARROT is observing the conditions of the combat. Let your principal fire. Our friend means to receive the first shot."

And on a movement made by one of the witnesses of M. JECKER, he added:

"Let us fall back then on the first conditions of the meeting—twenty-five paces and three claps of the hand."

After a delay of a few minutes these fresh conditions were accepted. At the second signal M. JECKER fired, and his ball struck M. BARROT in the stomach, but being diverted from its course by one of the buttons of his waistcoat, it passed into one of its pockets and was found in the lining.

It was to this lucky chance that M. BARROT probably owed his life. As it was, he received a severe contusion in the region of the liver, and had not strength enough left to return the fire. The duel lasted about a quarter of an hour. All present bore testimony to the admirable coolness and self possession of M. BARROT. He deserved all the more credit for his calmness, for he went out to meet almost certain death, M. JECKER being one of the first shots in France.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE.

An exciting controversy is likely to spring up on both sides of the Atlantic in connection with the above project, the rights in which are far from being settled, as has been asserted by some of the French journals. The matter stands thus: M. EUGENE DELESSERT, a gentleman belonging to an influential French family, and the originator of the scheme in conjunction with Mr. BLACKMORE, an Englishman who distinguished himself by his sympathy for the North during our late war, had secured for a considerable time the countenance and good wishes of the Emperor and his Government, and after great exertion had obtained in England *bona fide* assurances of the capital required to enable them to go to work, and to give the guarantee demanded of them by the French authorities. Everything had gone on smoothly until about a fortnight ago, when suddenly the above-named gentlemen, backed though they were by some of the greatest and most respectable names of England and France, were informed that the concession had been given by M. PINARD, Minister of the Interior, to Messrs. ERLANGER, of Confederate notoriety, and REUTER, the telegraph man, who rendered such service to the South during the war by his lying dispatches. It is asserted that this fresh concession was obtained under the pressure of female influence, to which it seems French functionaries are still as susceptible as they have been at any former period. The narrative, of the affair as it has been related to me, is a very curious one, and will one day form an interesting chapter in the history of this Government. It is sufficient for the present to say that the four years' labor bestowed upon this great enterprise by its originators, and the heavy expenses which they had incurred in preparing for it, have been in a moment annihilated by an intrigue, and strangers step in to profit by their efforts, their very plans and drawings serving the interests of their rivals. Although MM. DELESSERT and BLACKMORE's concession was not actually signed, it was as morally binding as an executed contract, for they had complied with all the requirements of the Government, and theirs was the only tender put in at the second adjudication. The facts have been submitted to the Emperor, and as he has not as yet signed the Erlanger concession, it is not improbable that he will refuse to sustain M. PINARD's decision. In the event of the appeal to His Majesty proving unsuccessful, MM. DELESSERT and BLACKMORE have resolved to bring the matter before the tribunals, the engagements taken with them by the Government being of a character to justify the expectation that they will decide in their favor.

SPANISH DISAFFECTION.

Before the month has expired there will be another rising in Spain. Governors of cities, functionaries in the different State Departments, deputies and officers in the army and navy are being destituted or cast into prison in great numbers. To further complicate matters, the Carlists are preparing to take to the mountains and to maintain another guerilla war in favor of Don JUAN DE BOURBON. The Queen and Government are thoroughly alarmed, and I should not be at all surprised if we should some fine morning hear of the royal family taking flight with such of their adherents as have made themselves obnoxious to the nation. I have been told that large sums have been recently transmitted from Madrid to Paris on the Queen and Queen mother's private account. Nothing is more probable. The conviction which is beginning to make itself felt at the Court that the army is not to be relied upon, would be in itself a sufficient motive for such precautions. The report that Prince NAPOLEON was about to set out for Madrid has been contradicted. Matters have arrived at such a pass there that the influence of this well-fed and peace-loving mediator would be of little avail. The Liberals have lost all faith in the present French dynasty. Hence their desperation to take up the Duke of Montpensier even at the risk of mortally offending the Emperor.

ANOTHER CREATION OF CARDINALS.

It is stated in the correspondence of one of the Paris journals that the Pope will soon hold another Consistory, in which six new Cardinals are to be created. The names mentioned as likely to receive this dignity are Monsignori CHIGI, DE MERODE, SAGRETTI, GUISEPPE FERRARI, GEORGE TALBOT, of the family of TALBOTS, of Malahide, in Ireland, and RANDI. Monsignor CHIGI is the present Nuncio at the French Court, and fifteen years ago was one of the Pope's guard. M. DE MERODE also served in the army, and was formerly Minister at War. M. SAGRETTI enjoys the confidence of His Holiness and the enmity of the Minister of State. M. FERRARI, Treasurer-General of the Apostolic Chamber, has paid more attention to finance than to theology. M. TALBOT DE MALAHIDE is the secret Chamberlain and *Coppiere* of the Pope, and M. RANDI *Vice-Camerlengo* of the Church and Director-General of the Police, has won for himself anything but an apostolical reputation since he has had the management of that department.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO FROM GARIBALDI.

It was reported a short time since that GARIBALDI, disgusted with the prospects of Italian regeneration, according to his ideal, was about to return to the United States to take up his residence there. If he entertained any such intention he seems to have abandoned it, for he has just addressed to the Bolognese patriots a reply to their congratulations on the marriage of his son, which shows that he has no idea of giving up the cause of Republicanism or of quitting Italy.

"I shall believe," he says, "that our people wish to effect their freedom when I see the shop of St. Peter converted into an asylum for the indigent, and the vial of Saint Jannarius broken on the tonsure of the buffoon and sorceror.

Come what may, I shall, indeed, die wretched if on the day when you fight for the liberty of Italy—a day not far distant, I hope—I should be unable to follow you, at least, in an ambulance."

"THE LAST ECCENTRICITY."

Under the above caption the *Liberte* publishes Mr. JOHNSON's communication to Congress regarding the expediency of amending the conditions fixed by the Constitution for the election of President and Vice-President, and makes the following reflections upon it:

"Mr. JOHNSON is certainly the most indefatigable politician on the globe. Scarcely recovered from the emotion of the impeachment, still under the influence of the accusation brought by Mr. BUTLER against the Senators who voted against the Presidential deposition, Mr. JOHNSON attacks the Constitution which has given to America almost a century of liberty, prosperity and substantial glory.

The President substitute, (*President remplacant*,) condemned by the public opinion of all the political parties; the man whom neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have thought fit to nominate as their candidate in the approaching election, appeals to the people to induce them to amend the Constitution—their strength and safeguard. He demands that the election of President shall in future only take place in America in a degree, (*ne se passe plus en Amerique qu'a un degré*.) Truly Mr. JOHNSON exhibits a certain amount of simplicity in flattering himself that he can obtain, at the cost of a few intrigues, what secession was unable to secure at that of the lives of half a million of men.

The *naiveté* with which he proposes a *coup d'état*, and demands an appeal to the people to place the Executive power beyond legislative encroachments; the candor with which he acknowledges his rancour against Congress and against liberty; the conviction with which he offers to the public his impressions regarding impeachment, are calculated to amuse the American Republic, and to serve as a text for the psychological study of what is passing in the brain of ambitious Presidents. As regards the practical result of Mr. JOHNSON's philosophy, it is in the clouds; the message of 1868 will follow the fate of the messages and speeches of 1865 and 1866.

The substitute of Mr. LINCOLN holds absolutely during the few months of power which remain to him, to distinguish himself by the abolition of the Electoral Committees 'inseparable from the Republican form of government.' American good sense will appreciate justly this last eccentricity. In Europe, unfortunately, such childishness would be taken as serious."

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

I hear from London that the guarantee or rather subscription which was promised Mr. MAPLESON from New-York is not forthcoming, and that his projected trip to the United States will have to be abandoned. You can judge of the necessity of this guarantee when I mention to you the sums which he had agreed to give the artists who were to accompany him: TITJENS, $5,000 per month; KELLOGG, $3,200; DEMERIE LABLACHE, (contralto,) $1,600; BULTERINI, (tenor,) $2,000; FINENZI, (tenor,) $1,200; SANTLEY, (baritone,) $2,200; FOLI, (basso,) $1,600; ARDITI, (Conductor,) $2,000. All these monthly payments, be it remembered, are to be made in gold. Add to them the salaries of the *comprimari*, chorus and orchestra, traveling expenses, rent, advertising, &c., and you will have an outlay such as no theatre in America could support. If, therefore, you want opera such as Mr. MAPLESON understands it, you must hurry up with your subscriptions. On no other terms will he consent to visit you.

Consecration of a Bishop in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 17.

Yesterday, at the Cathedral, on Plum-street, there was performed one of the most imposing ceremonies connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The occasion was the consecration of Bishop PROJECTUS MACHBEUVE, recently appointed Bishop of Colorado and Utah. At an early hour the crowd began to gather, and by the hour for service the house was crowded. The exercises began at 10 o'clock and continued over three hours. The consecrator was Most Reverend Archbishop PURCELL, assisted by Right Reverends AMODEUS RAPP, Bishop of Cleveland; Dr. DEGOBRIAND, Bishop of Burlington; Bishop ROSECRANS, of Columbus, and Bishop LUERS, of Fort Wayne. Such an array of Catholic dignitaries we have not had in Cincinnati in many a day.

The sermon was preached by Bishop ROSECRANS, who took as a basis of his discourse the first chapter of Titus, beginning with the sixth verse, and the fifteenth chapter of St. John, from the first to the sixteenth verse, inclusive. In this he showed what was regarded by the Catholic Church as a necessary qualification for the order, and the relation of the Bishop to Christ and to his people, together with the duties growing out of this relation. One of the features of the occasion was the superb music which was frequently called into requisition during the progress of the exercises. Bishop MACHBEUVE was many years ago connected with the Sandusky mission in this State. When Bishop L'AMY was appointed Bishop of Santa Fe he associated himself with the latter, and removed with him to the far West. Since that time he has been laboring in the Western Territories. He has been recently appointed by the Pope, Bishop of Colorado and Utah, where he will have a field five hundred miles in width, and fourteen hundred in length, with no clerical companions save three Mexican priests in New-Mexico, and one American priest who is among the miners.

This is the sixteenth Bishop that has been consecrated by Archbishop PURCELL, and in this connection it may be proper to remark that the Diocese of Cincinnati has furnished more candidates for this order than any one in the United States.

Letter from Mr. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1868.

I. W. Avery, Esq., Dalton, Ga.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 27th of July, asking me to appoint a time at which I can address the people of Georgia, in your city. My absence from home prevented an earlier reply.

My engagements in the Northwestern States will keep me constantly occupied, I fear, until after our State elections, which will be in October. I cannot now promise what I will be able to do after that time. If it is within my power, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to visit the State of Georgia. There are certain family and social ties which connect me with that State, which I would be very glad to renew. I have at heart, most earnestly, the reunion of all the sections of the country. The Northwest and the South, by geographical positions, and by the laws of trade, which depend upon circumstances not to be controlled by men, have an identity and unity of interest which it is the duty of all good men, and especially of all public men, to cultivate I should be glad, in an humble way, to contribute to this result, and shall feel it my pleasure, not less than my duty, whenever it is possible, to contribute to this end.

I am very much gratified at the very friendly terms in which you have given your invitation, and am,

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

One of Chicago's Horrible Mysteries—Kidnapping of Children.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16.

On last Sunday evening, while a lad about 12 years of age (for the sake of the parents the name is suppressed,) was returning from church with his people, who reside on Halsted-street, near the South Branch bridge, he ran ahead of the rest a considerable distance. When out of sight of his parents, a man in a light wagon called him into the road, and when the boy had come within an arm's length of the vehicle, he was grasped by the collar of his jacket by the man and placed in the vehicle, which then rapidly proceeded on its way. They drove until daylight, when the wagon came to a halt before a double house with a stone basement. The boy was then taken into the house, and subsequently transferred to the basement, where to his astonishment he found fifteen or sixteen boys of nearly his own age already congregated.

There were, besides, a colored woman and child, the former apparently serving in the capacity of servant. The moment the boy was taken into the basement a plaster was placed over his mouth, which was only removed at meal times, and by means of the application of warm water.

The boy remained there in the condition described until Thursday morning, when, at an early hour, before daylight, he effected his escape by breaking through the window. As soon as he reached the outside he climbed the nearest tree. The noise he made by the breaking of the window awoke those in the house, and the most determined search was instantly instituted. Meanwhile the lad kept perfectly quiet, and while search was made after he remained near the house. While the search was yet going on, a freight train came in sight (the track passing near the house,) and the moment it was observed by the boy he left his perch, succeeded in reaching the train, was taken on board, and by this means again reached the city. When the boy reached the train, the plaster was still on his mouth, and he was relieved from his uncomfortable situation by his rescuers. Yesterday morning Sergt. BRISCOE, of the Twelfth-street Police Station, was informed of the affair, and the Police are now engaged in ferreting out the mystery. Two officers, accompanied by the boy, left by the railroad by which the boy returned to the city, yesterday afternoon, and it is probable that ere this the parties guilty of this outrage are in the hands of the law. It is feared, however, the escape of the boy has proved a warning to them, and that the premises will be found deserted. The lad, whose statement of the adventure has just been recorded, is extremely bright and intelligent, and the Police place great reliance on his story. As early as Monday morning the Police were notified of the lad's disappearance, and the case was receiving their attention when the lost one returned. In the opinion of the Police, the fifteen or sixteen lads congregated in the house were there as subjects for doctors. This is almost too horrible to be true, and yet no other reasonable version can be readily discovered.

In London, England, at one time, a great number of boys were sacrificed in the interest of science, and in Cincinnati, a number of years ago, great excitement was occasioned from a similar cause. It is devoutly to be hoped that this mystery, when brought to light, will not realize the worst fears now entertained.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

"NOW OR NEVER."—An old shirt house is closing out stock at retail—at VAIL's, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at the following prices, which speak for themselves: New-York Mills, the very best goods made, $32 a dozen; Wamsutta, $30; Lonsdale, $21; 1 dozen finest linen collars, worth $3, given with every dozen shirts, or six with six. Samples of the new paper collar free to all respectable applicants.—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

The New Treatment of Rheumatism with effervescent preparations is working wonders; and it is a part of the medical record of the age that the famous preparation based on an analysis of the Seltzer Spring, and known as TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, stands at the head of all remedies ever prescribed for that agonizing disease. Sold by all druggists.

Patents. MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Solicitors of Patents for New Inventions; 25 years' experience. Pamphlets of advice sent free.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DECKER—ANDREWS.—At New-York, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Dr. William A. Scott, WILLIAM NELSON DECKER, of New-York City, to NELLIE, daughter of Col. A. Solomon Andrews, of New-Haven, Conn. No cards.

WILLIAMS—VAN NORDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles Van Norden, of Beverly, Mass., DAVID WILLIAMS to ALLETTA L., youngest daughter of Thomas L. Van Norden, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BONNEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, after a short illness, BENJAMIN WEST BONNEY, in his 66th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, after a short illness, Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken to Providence on Thursday for interment.

CAULDWELL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 17, GEO. C. CAULDWELL, infant son of Wm. A. and Elizabeth M. Cauldwell.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 129 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

CONKLIN.—LEMUEL CONKLIN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brother, Wm. L. Conklin, and brothers-in-law, Henry L. Ritch and Edwin J. Whaling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

CARHART.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, JEREMIAH CARHART, aged 54 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 20 at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., and members of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

☞ The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge-rooms on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. JEREMIAH CARHART, from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st. By order of the master. CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

The members of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., are requested to meet at the rooms of Atlantic Lodge, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Companion, JEREMIAH CARHART, from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st. By order of the H. P. CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

FREDRICKS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, in the 6th year of his age, ALBERT EDWARD, son of L. D. and Mary G. Fredricks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. John Moffet, No. 228 East 21st-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—On Monday, Aug. 17, WILLIAM GORDON, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 327 West 50th-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFITHS.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 16, after four weeks illness, JENNY, aged 7 months, only child of J. W. and Jenny Griffiths.

Her remains lie in Oak Hill Cemetery, N. Y.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 17, after a long illness, ISAAC H. MITCHELL, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 422 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOTT.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, GEORGE MOTT, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James Stevenson, No. 379 South 4th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock. Remains to be taken to the Hoboken Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MUMFORD.—At Schenectady, on Monday, Aug. 17, HARRIET, wife of the late Benjamin W. Mumford, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at 5 o'clock from St. George's Church.

PAIGE.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of D. S. Paige, of Paige's Hotel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ambrose Church, corner of Thompson and Prince sts., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

SLOSSON.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 16, EDWARD, son of Barzillai and Margaret L. Slosson, in the 29th year of his age.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday, Aug. 17, at Roselle, N. J., JESSIE, infant daughter of S. and Julia A. C. St. John.

SCHUYLER.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, SAMUEL SCHUYLER, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, David Miller, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Flatbush cars leave Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes.

SIBELL.—In New-Providence, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of cholera infantum, NATTIE BAILEY, only son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Dupont-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, SARAH E., only daughter of Henry and Lucy W. Thomas, aged 18 years and 8 months.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral at No. 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday, Aug. 17, SOPHIA J., wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 10 Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. Services at the Moravian Church. Carriages will also be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing.

WILLARD.—On Monday, Aug. 17, at Fulton, N. Y., MARTIN WILLARD, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at Fulton.

WORTENDYKE.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, CATHARINE EDSALL, widow of Rinier Wortendyke, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 289 West 12th-st., this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

Obituary.

Gone, from earth's veteran corps, another "shining mark." Truly, a kind and loving father, a devoted husband, a genial friend, a faithful citizen, an accomplished artificer, a successful mechanic, an impulsively generous heart—these we have lost with the earthly form of JEREMIAH CARHART. But where, too, might a lamenting world exclaim, is the bright and brave intellect that so often stepping from the beaten track, has culled for us new and pleasant fruits—made the air to draw melody from its very self, and taught the senseless block of metal to "discourse most eloquent music?" Where is the patient inventor, whose admirable ingenuity and dauntless tenacity of purpose surmounted every obstacle that threatened to bury his beautiful conception, and after years of toil gave to the world that triumph of American genius—the melodeon?

Born in Dutchess County, New-York, in September, 1813, CARHART's early years were busily passed upon a farm, where he doubtless acquired that vigor of constitution which has enabled him in these painful days of his last illness to struggle so long with a dire and unrelenting disease. At the age of fifteen he left the plow and betook himself to the more congenial employment of mechanical art. He learned thoroughly the trade of cabinet-making, and became noted for a peculiar and wonderful skill in the use of the lathe. At no time, however, a mere mechanical drudge, he exhibited even during his apprenticeship a singular ingenuity, a nice and original taste, and especially a peculiar turn for novelties in musical mechanism.

During a ten years' residence in Buffalo, from 1836, pursuing, meanwhile, his vocation, he made many experiments with the accordeon, with a view to its improvement, and later with the harsh-toned, slow-sounding and unsightly "rocking melodeon" of those days. Striking upon the novel idea of a "suction bellows," he worked for two years over a plan which many around him pronounced impracticable; remodeled and improved the reed, invented an ingeniously-adapted reedboard, and finally triumphed in the harmonious union of the brilliant discoveries, and the creation of what may be justly looked upon as a new instrument. Yet even then difficulties faced him on every side. Without capital or influence, and with no available machinery in existence, it seemed a hopeless struggle to bring the fruits of his talent before the world. But patiently he worked and waited, till 1848 found him established in an independent business in New-York City, and surrounded by admirably adapted machinery and devices of his own fertile invention, for the manufacture of his still further improved and perfected instrument. Thence onward success ran before him, and e'er the next decade had passed each year was giving to more than twenty thousand homes his beautiful embodiment of "music's golden tongue." But the world knows his fame, and can mourn so great a benefactor. His bereaved friends alone can know how much of true worth has passed from their circle; those who have anxiously watched him through many months of painful illness patiently and cheerfully struggling to hide his suffering for the sake of those around him, and exerting himself to the last to extend a cordial welcome to all who came near his bed of sickness; the many who feel that they have lost a kind and sympathetic employer; and those who from their daily walks shall miss his genial and witty converse, his hearty and generous sentiment—these will look to Heaven, as the world cannot, and pray for Heaven's peace to rest upon the soul of JEREMIAH CARHART.

G. G. N.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THIS TIME
750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers. Styles neat, judicious, appropriate. Studio, No. 266 Broadway. Shaving 10 cents. Hair-dye 50 cents; black, brown, best, cheapest in use. Sold by all Druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS.

A REVISED VERSION WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES. By T. J. CONANT.

This learned and popular commentary, with a translation made directly from the Hebrew, is the result of more than thirty years' study of the book, with the aid of the latest investigations of scholars in every department of biblical and scientific research. It is a complete commentary for ministerial and family use. One vol., 8vo., pp. xx. 209. New-York: American Bible Union, No. 32 Great Jones-st.; Sheldon & Co., No. 500 Broadway. Price, $1 25.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER—contains an account of the Presidential Candidates—Grant, Colfax, Seymour and Blair, with portraits and concise sketches of character; also, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Franz Liszt, the composer; Arminius Vambéry, the Oriental Traveler; H. Littlefield, artist. Who are the Yankees? Use legs and have Legs; A Key Thought; The Development Theory Defined; Finding a Situation; A Perfect Church on Earth—Is it possible? Only 30 cents, or $3 a year; $1 50 for half a year; newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY AT HARLEM!

GRANT! COLFAX! GRISWOLD! CORNELL!

A grand Ratification Meeting, and flag and banner raising under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association, will take place at Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 126th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Major JAMES HAGGERTY, and others, will address the meeting.

An original campaign poem will be read by W. E. Pabor, Esq.

Music by Robertson's Brass Band. Singing by the Glee Club.

Front seats reserved for ladies. Come one! Come all!

W. H. DE CAMP, President.

JOHN NORTON, } Secretaries.
CHARLES CHILD, }

NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB —The Club will meet at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Members particularly invited to attend.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, }

FINANCIAL.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¾	114¼	5-20 C., '67........	107½	107¾
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114½	5-20 C., '68.......	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Reg., 1862...	108⅛	108⅝	10-40 Registered.	103⅛	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113½	10-40 Coupon....	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108⅞	Gold...............	146	146⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅛	111⅜			
Jan. & July....	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868...................70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 85 flat, which includes more than "four months" of accrued interest.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connection, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 40-year 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds for sale at 80 and interest, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

The attention of investors is called to the United States Government Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, which we are now selling on favorable terms.

These bonds are justly regarded by moneyed institutions and estates as the most desirable investment of all the Government securities.

They are limited in amount, possess all the privileges of the other Government issues, such as being received by the Treasury Department as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, entire freedom from taxation, and they have the additional quality of an absolute duration of thirty years at a high rate of interest, which no legislation can change. Consequently, on the resumption of specie payments, they must bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 200, 245, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

TEACHERS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED TO (without other duties) take entire charge of two boys, 6 and 3½ years of age, teaching the rudiments of an English education and looking after their clothing and out-door exercise. One that has had some experience with children, and capable of teaching piano music, may address, with reference, stating terms, NURSERY GOVERNESS, 34th-st.; Box No. 105 *Times* Office, or General Post Office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—MRS. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD desires to occupy two mornings during the week in vocal instruction; advanced pupils preferred; also, harp and piano-forte. Address till Sept. 1, 26 West 39th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY THE CHURCH School Agency, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., New-York, fifty teachers, gentlemen, unmarried, classical scholars and Episcopalians. Also a Parisian lady to teach French and music.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, poultry, game, creams, pastries; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; understands her business; is kind and obliging; best City reference; would like to go in one family in City or country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged Protestant woman in a good Christian family or first-class boarding school; understands housekeeping in all its varied details; capable of taking the charge; has served for a number of years in the first families; references from former employer. Call or address, for the week, No. 41 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastry and jellies; is a good baker of bread and cake; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or willing to assist in chamberwork; understands the care of children thoroughly; is willing to go in the country or travel; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking of a small family; no objection to assist with the washing, and would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 207 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; has had a great deal of experience in sickness; can care for babies from their birth; has most unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 15 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent, civil woman, in a private family, as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has best of City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the best of families in the City; no objection to private boarding-house or the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a first-class cook and good baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 165 Avenue A.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUAtion by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young married woman that lately lost her child; good City reference can be given by applying at No. 21 Dean-st., corner Boerum-st., Brooklyn; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as sick nurse or to take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 42 West 32d-st.

WANTED—WASHING OF SOME FAMILY BY the month and a few gentlemen's washing; can have them done up in the best manner at 75c. a dozen. Call No. 332 East 24th-st., Mrs. BURNS, on back stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WASHING for a few private gentlemen or go out by the day, by a respectable young woman. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 445 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 86 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as children's nurse, or as chambermaid. Apply at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 323 6th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, and to assist in gardening, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Address J. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, by a single man who understands the proper care of horses and carriages, &c.; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; wages $25; references unexceptional. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Scotchman, without family; can give the very best reference as to character and capability; being well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Apply to J. M. L., Young & Elliot, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address A. P. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant first-class coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; three years' reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young single man, just from Europe; would make himself generally useful; fourteen years' good character from last employer. Address J. D., No. 305 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, who is not afraid to work, as assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, or collector; best of reference and security. Address, for two days, W., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the business; can give good reference from his last employer. Call or address J. P., in the harness store No. 33 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who has the best of City and country reference, and has no objection to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish first-class references. Address B. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or to drive a wagon; has good reference from last place. Can be seen in the hardware store, No. 183 Bowery; ask for Hughes.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; is willing and obliging; Winter place preferred; best reference; City or country. Address S. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years old; will work on a gentleman's place, or make himself useful in any way. Address J. MARTIN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; in town or country; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire of his present employer, No. 61 Pine-st., No. 4 fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address P. T., for two days, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with good City and country reference; would like to go in the country. Call on or address J. C., No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st., in harness store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868....................70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 7 East 27th-st.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24. Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2 169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS: TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 25 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musica Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B.

Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges.

Circulars at the school.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 181 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

$2 50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS—BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $10; juveniles, $3 per month. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening; no vacation.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination.

Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eigth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Daniel Talmage & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUSTIN W. OTIS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY RICHMOND CHANDLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED, of Rye, Westchester County, and AVERY D. PUTNAM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME BRADLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Jerome Bradley & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1?th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. ZEBLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Wing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

au5-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, aforesaid, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au5-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Wiley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Lewis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au5-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEFFERSON W. SOUTHMAYD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jefferson W. Southmayd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. REMINGTON VERNAM, Assignee,
au5-law3wW* No. 82 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Kirby, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK,
au5-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. HOBBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William P. Hobbs, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Aug. 5, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
au12-law3wW* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

NO. 1,643.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM E. STORRS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram E. Storrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au19-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. WEED, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John R. Weed, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John F. Willcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GORDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Gordon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 7th day of August, 1868.

au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. HULL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel E. Hull, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au12-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MERRIAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Merriam, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Edward H. Branch, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same; and that all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, July 29, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

au5-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NIELS PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Niels Peter Larsen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1868.

au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAURISTON WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lauriston White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1868.

au19-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON WEINTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Weinthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1868.

au19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, on the 3d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

au12-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 30th July, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOEL SEYMOUR, of Castleton, Richmond County, New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Childs & Seymour, and who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Assignee,
au5-law5wW* No. 78 Warren-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TITUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph H. Titus, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,073.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. SWAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Swain, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Davis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; must understand the care of a cow and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good man can have a permanent place; wages $50 per month and a house to live in. A married man only need apply. Call at No. 54 Walker-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework, to go six miles from the City; wages $10. Apply Wednesday, 19th, from 9 until 2 o'clock, at No. 32 East 30th-st.

200 FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-MAKERS wanted immediately. None but the best workers need apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S work-rooms, entrance on Howard-st. Also first-class machine operators.

BOY WANTED—FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age; one having had experience in a wholesale tobacco house preferred; must be honest and industrious. Address, with reference, F. C., Box No. 1,531 Post Office.

TO TAILORS—GOOD COAT HANDS TO baste frock and business coats for machines; board and seat room if required; good tailoresses and buttonhole maker wanted. No. 240 Mott-st., corner of Prince.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO. With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 12
EUROPA......Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
IOWA......Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA......Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE. DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA......Aug. 20 | ALEPPO......Sept. 3
SIBERIA......Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI......Sept. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 8:30 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.

Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, and THAMES on SATURDAY Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

The favorite steamer WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Aug. 29

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.: 1:24, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRATTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 17th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 20th, 7A. M.
Saturday, 22d, 11 A. M.	Friday, 21st, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 22d, 6 P. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:10 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:40, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:30, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1868.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to receive sealed proposals, until Sept. 1, at 12 M., for furnishing the following-named stamps, required by the act of July 20, 1868, to be used on tobacco and imported cigars:

First—Five hundred thousand stamps of ten different denominations, viz.:

One pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 20 pounds, 40 pounds, 50 pounds, 60 pounds and 100 pounds. They must consist of fine steel engraving, difficult of imitation, two and three-fourths inches in length and one inch and three-fourths in width. The 1s, 10s and 100s must vary from each other in color, the 2s must vary from the 20s, the 5s from the 50s, and the 40s from the 60s. They must have an appropriate vignette, and the spaces around the figures must be nicely engraved.

Second—Five hundred thousand stamps of fine steel engraving 1¾x2¾ inches in size, with oval corners and a suitable vignette.

Third—One hundred million stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work designs around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of eleven different kinds, of various widths and lengths, as follows:

⅝x15 inches, one kind.
⅝x17 inches, one kind.
⅝x20 inches, two kinds.
⅝x16 inches, two kinds.
⅝x17 inches, one kind.
⅝x19 inches, two kinds.
1x20 inches, two kinds.

Fourth—Five hundred thousand imported cigar stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of five different denominations, of various widths and lengths, as follows:

1x16 inches.
1x18 inches.
1¼x22 inches.
1¼x26 inches.
1½x34 inches.

The general feature of the several stamps will be prescribed by the department, and drawings or printed designs of them will be furnished by the Commissioner, upon application to all who may apply therefor, with a bona fide intention of bidding for the contract.

Each bid must be accompanied by sample stamps of each and every denomination, and must state the price at which finished stamps will be furnished, of such denominations and at such times as the Commissioner may require; and such price must include the cost of packing the same in a safe and suitable manner for transportation, in packages of such size as shall be directed from time to time and delivering the same to such person or persons as may be appointed to receive them at the warehouse of the manufacturer, or at such other place or places in the city or town where they are manufactured, as the Commissioner may designate.

Each bidder must state in his proposal the time within which, after the completion of a contract with him, he will commence furnishing the stamps, and with what rapidity he will continue to furnish them after he has commenced.

All other things being equal, preference will be given to the bidder who will first furnish stamps in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the Department.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids. THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.

Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., N. Y. CITY, Aug. 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with 150,780 pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.

Particulars the same as advertised from this office July 15.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay," and addressed to the undersigned. RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Qr. M. Gen.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY summon FRIEDRICH PASTOR, carpenter, who is missed in America, to call at the house of the late Mr. Henrik Pastor, his father, Potsdamerstrasse No. 5, or at the Vormundschaftsgericht at Berlin, for receiving his patrimony. THE HEIRESS OF THE LATE MR. HENDRIK PASTOR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES. THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS. At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, At 10½ o'clock, will positively close out a large number of Eastern and City Invoices of PRIME FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the PARSONAGE MANSION, East 22d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c., consisting of black walnut parlor furniture in reps; mahogany do. in hair-cloth; lace window curtains, rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, by Soebbler & Schmidt, New-York, in fine order, cost $600; black walnut (bedroom furniture, bedding, &c.; black walnut dining-room furniture, en suite, all of which is nearly new and made to order; also a dinner service, porcelain, glass and silver-plated ware; also a small collection of choice original oil-paintings from the gallery of Mr. G. Geizner, of Potsdam, Germany, purchased by the present owner at his sale in 1848, comprising the works of Mommers, Wouwermann, M. Carre, Baucher, Von Holstein, Poelemburg, F. Floris, Beaume, and others.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:

About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.

Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.

By order of C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK-WALNUT, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at auction, at No. 28 West 45th-st., THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the handsome furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of black-walnut dining extension table, black-walnut dining chairs, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood etegeres, lace and brocatel curtains, Brussels' carpets, bronze chandeliers, carved and black-walnut bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureau, spring and hair mattresses, feather pillows, rosewood armoire-a-glace, mahogany secretary bookcase, marble-top washstands, &c. Also a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 161 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OF-fice furniture, &c. By order of assignees; removed for convenience of sale. On THIS DAY, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock, superb parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, desks, lounges, tables, oil-paintings fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st., furniture less than auction prices and warranted; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color, French satin, brocatel, reps, or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $50,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture. Oriental and Turkish suites cheap.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:

At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:

The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:

The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 350 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:

The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:

The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.

At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.

At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtoloct

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ISLAND ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 66 miles from New-York, 1 mile from the Connecticut shore; contains 20 acres fine land, with 8 buildings and other improvements. Additional particulars, with terms, can be learned on application at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the owner, on Friday evening or Saturday morning of this week.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SOUTHERN LANDS—SUPERIOR HOP AND early vegetable lands in Virginia, with oyster ceres, at a great sacrifice. For sale by ROBERT BLOW & SON, No. 43 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A 33 acre farm, with good buildings, on Orange Mountain, N. J.; immediate possession. Apply to C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d-st., 4-story, high-stoop, brick	$30,000
West 22d-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick	22,000
West 30th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick	18,500
West 14th-st., 4-story, high-stoop, brick	28,000
West 20th-st., 4-story, English-basement, brick, with carpets, chandeliers, two parlor mirrors, cornices and shades	13,500
East 24th-st., 3-story, English-basement, brown-stone	12,000
East 28th-st., 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	28,000
East 41st-st., 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	45,000
Lexington-av., 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	32,000
Madison-av., 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	55,000
5th-av., 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	85,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, first-class full sized high-stoop brown-stone house; elegant order, West 14th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout; immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TEN FULTON-AV. LOTS AND TEN on Herkimer and McDougal-sts. Will be sold at a bargain in one parcel, or separately. The Fulton-av. lots are the most desirable property in Brooklyn. DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island ten minutes' walk from landing; ten rooms, kitchen and laundry, fully furnished, good neighborhood, fine view of the bay; from 15th of September to 15th of June; rent $100 per month. For permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 16TH-st., near 5th-av., well furnished. Lease of three years.

Also, one on Gramercy Park, four stories, brown stone, in fine order; modern furniture; immediate possession, if required; rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office*.

MACHINERY TO RENT WITH ROOM and power, in a pleasant manufacturing town in Massachusetts. The factory is conveniently located near two railroads, with direct communication with New-York or Boston, and is partially employed in a good business, which would be transferred to parties taking a lease. Machinery consists of power and hand presses, drops, lathes, planers, &c. A good opportunity for manufacturers who wish to increase their business without the additional expense of buying machinery, or for those who wish to start a new manufacturing business. For full particulars, address B. H., Post Office Box No. 4,581, New-York, stating particulars of business and wants.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN Platt-st., with steam power if desired. WM. G. CREAMER, No. 15 Platt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

SUMMER RETREAT.—TARRYTOWN ON the Hudson. A gentleman having rooms at the best house in Tarrytown, is desirous of giving them up for the balance of the season; terms moderate. Inquire of H. F. DIMOCK, No. 17 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE AND ONE QUARter hours from New-York; delightful location, large rooms, every comfort, superior tables, moderate terms. Address Mrs. W., Woodbridge, New-Jersey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, HAND-SOMELY furnished, to let, without board, having every modern convenience; suitable for single or party of gentlemen; house first class; locality unsurpassed; references required. Apply at No. 139 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, at No. 109 (new number) West 13th-st., the fourth house below 6th-av. References exchanged. Also a furnished basement as a doctor's office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR—WITH board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a New-England family; also a reception-room for a physician's office; house first class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms handsomely furnished, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one large room, No. 353 West 34th-st.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and large front room on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY front room to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a private family; good neighborhood. No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO rooms, connecting, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 108 WEST 32D ST., NEAR SIXTH-av., furnished room to let with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to a family, with private table, or to gentlemen, without meals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms en suite or single to let, with board; house strictly first-class; references.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

WANTED—AN OFFICE ON FIRST OR SECOND floor. Address, stating rent, &c., Rumford Food Laboratory, Box No. 2,270 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTEEL HOUSE AT A MODErate rent by a small genteel family. Address B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

1 case BLACK PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress; worth $10.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL CLOTH, $5 per dress; worth $8.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL, VERY FINE, $6 per dress; worth $9.
1 case BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, $6 and $7 per dress; worth $9 and $10.
1 case BLACK ALEXANDRA POPLIN, 62½c. and 75c. per yard; worth $1 and $1 12.
1 case BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c.; worth $1.

A LOT OF HEAVY ENGLISH CRAPE VAILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.

GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
SAMUEL COVILLE..........Assistant Manager

Without eulogistic preamble, the management have to announce the opening of this enormous establishment, complete in all its arrangements, after the labor of five months and an expenditure exceeding $100,000, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M., and open from that hour until 10 P. M. daily. In addition to the attraction of the Museum Collection—which is of the most extensive, varied and valuable character, embracing works of art, expressly imported from Europe; specimens in every branch of natural history, and scientific curiosities of every description, that will not only yield pleasure to the merely curious, but will also render substantial gratification to the student, the pleasure-seeker, the antiquarian and philanthropist—engagements have been entered into for the Dramatic Department with that pearl of the American stage and supreme favorite,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

who, supported by Mr. James W. Collier and an efficient *corps dramatique*, has kindly consented to perform a limited engagement, appearing in an entirely new piece, prior to the advent of the

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMBINATION,

who have been engaged in England expressly for this establishment.

The Royal English Opera Bouffe Troupe, composed of MISS SUSAN GALTON AND COMPANY, have also been secured in England, and will appear at the daily *matinées*. For the Museum Department, the following living human phenomena have been secured: The original

SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR CHILDREN, previous to leaving for Paris, where they will be separated by the College of Surgeons.

THE BABY WOMAN, an extraordinary child, only 2 years and 10 months old, is in all particulars fully matured and developed—a perfect woman.

MISS ANNA SWAN, the Giantess.

CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, Children of the Orient.

SCOTTISH DWARF; height, 24 inches; weight, 23 pounds. FAT BOY; age, 5 years; weight, 230 pounds.

GEN. GRANT Jr., the famed dwarf.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE AUTOMATON LEOTARD, a fac-simile of the famed gymnast, from the Polytechnic Institute, London—a piece of mechanism which has puzzled all contrivers, and is the sensation of that metropolis. Together with moving Wax Figures, including the Sleeping Beauty and Dying Zouave from the celebrated Mme. Tussaud & Sons'; The Lord's Supper, Tableaux of Washington's Reception at Trenton, Marie Antoinette in Prison, Count de Luna in the Bastile, &c., &c., with mechanical works of art from Paris. Further particulars will be duly announced. On the inaugural day, Monday, Aug. 31, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission to Museum: adults, 50 cents; children under 12 years of age, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, AND A GREAT CAST,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE, will be commenced in No. 45 of the FIRESIDE COMPANION, to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, Fourth week of FOUL PLAY, Reproduced with an entire NEW CAST AND BRILLIANT SCENIC EFFECTS.

Box office now open.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE TURF.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE OPEN-ing of the following stakes by the Stewards of THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, JEROME PARK. Stewards' Cup, value $1,200, subscriptions $50 each, p. p. 2¼ miles; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; five or more to fill; to name and close Sept. 10, next. The race to be run on the second day of the Autumn Meeting; entries to be made with C. Wheatly, Clerk of the Course, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.) JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868. WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor. f26 law6mW

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS. Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.

Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP with a reliable person, either active or silent, that can furnish $30,000 to $50,000 cash, in an established cotton factorage and commission business in New-Orleans. The house has no liabilities. Address for five days, ORLEANS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who desires to read law; would copy as a recompence for use of library and make himself generally useful. Address J. H. MORAN, No. 8 Varick-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE

WM. P. WARD and JOHN F. HENRY have this day retired from the firm of DEMAS BARNES & CO., by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be continued as usual. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Mr. G. L. Fox's Great Spectacular Pantomime,

HUMPTY — DUMPTY. H. D. is the delight of the Metropolis—the envy of the Provinces. Children are ecstatic over its wonders, Young men and pretty maidens grow charmed with its diversified attractions; and the old renew their childhood in the presence of its fairy marvels and infectious fun.

G. L. FOX in his great *rôle* of CLOWN.

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALI.

THE WONDERFUL LIGHTNING DRILL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.

Fifth week of Mr. Bateman's unrivaled company, IN THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF OFFENBACH'S Parisian and New-York successes, BARBE BLEUE.

The ever-familiar nursery story rendered doubly enchanting by the universal charm of OFFENBACH'S MUSIC, and by the great and unequaled combination of Artists, Chorus, Mise-en-scene, and

JARRETT AND PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE, converted into THE MOST CHARMING OPERA, THE MOST AMUSING COMEDY, AND THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.

Seats secured at Niblo's and Schirmer's.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, AT 8, NINETY-SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Don Carlos"..........Verdi
2. Overture, "Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
3. Waltz, "Rays of Hope"..........Lanner
4. Fantasie, "Moses in Egypt"..........Rossini
5. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Litolff
6. Elegie, "Solo for Violoncello"..........Bazzini

Mr. R. HENNIG.

7. Polka, "Moulinet"..........Strauss
8. Conjuration and Benediction, "Huguenots,"..........Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10. Waltz, "Buergersinn"..........Strauss
11. Terzetto and Finale, "Lucrezia Borgia"..........Donizetti
12. Galop, "Central Park Garden"..........Mueller

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA NIGHT, AND ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE, will be commenced in No. 45 of the FIRESIDE COMPANION, to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents

THE BEST PLAY AND BEST ACTING. MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS. LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT DRAMA. TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF TRODDEN DOWN.

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Benefit of JULIO BUISLAY. Immense novelty. The great Buislay Family, the Butler Troupe, Louis Zanfretti, Mlle. Louise, and Mons. Puster, the French Hercules. Immense acts, with two pieces and THE BRAZILIAN APE.

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The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

DAN BRYANT as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.

Revival of the roaring, side-splitting farce, THE LIVE INJIN.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY GYMNAST, LEOTARD, the originator of the Flying Trapeze, will shortly arrive here. He has acquired for himself a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats performed in London, Paris, and other large cities of Europe, and is the originator of the Double and Treble Trapeze. He has had many imitators, but no equals. He will be accompanied by Mons. JEROME RAVEL, one of the celebrated brothers of that name, well known in this country.

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MUSICAL.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye glasses at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman-st.

LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

Sunday Exercises at the Encampment—The Illumination and Serenade—Departure of the Regiment—The Prospective Advantages of the Rifle Practice—Crowning Festivities at the Branch.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STETSON HOUSE, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

The encampment of the Twenty-second broke up this morning early, and at 9 o'clock the regiment passed down along the Drive to the station, cheered lustily at every point. With them has passed away the surplus third of the hotel population of the past week, and, thus reduced to its normal condition, if it have one, Long Branch is again available to the fastidious, who like to see their waiter within an hour after they have given their order—at dinner, say—and who prefer a little breathing place o' nights of their own, even if only twelve by ten, to the cotted companionship of half a dozen room-mates, however given to bursts of musical inspiration in the night-time. It is doubtful, however, if there be among even those who suffered most the inconvenience of restricted space, and trials of their patience at meal and other times, who would not again willingly undergo such ills in consideration of the cause. The presence of the Twenty-second here gave such a gala week out of doors to Long Branch, as probably it never knew before, and which will be remembered pleasantly for many years; the mere inconvenience of overcrowding is already forgotten.

SUNDAY AT THE CAMP.

As it was announced on Saturday that Divine service would be held at the encampment in the morning, and that in the evening there would be a sacred concert, the camp was throughout the day the centre of attraction, many of the guests from the houses, even the most remote, arriving on the grounds at an early hour. The services were conducted by Pastor GEORGE APPEA, of the Waldensian Church, Naples, who also preached in the parlor of the Stetson House at 5 P. M. When the evening shadows fell, the preparations among the men for the illumination began, and by 8 o'clock were completed. The effect from the hotel was startling, being effective far beyond the anticipations of those whose good taste suggested this brilliant close of the brief camp life. From tent to tent, across street and avenue, long lines had been run, from which colored lanterns were suspended, and lights forming varied figures sparkled in the grass in and around the encampment. The interiors of the tents were lighted in various ways, and their contents arranged in many instances with remarkable taste. Company A, Stetson-avenue, bore many compliments for the skill displayed in this particular, and the tent of "Les Miserables" was so effectively gotten up as to awaken the most melancholy associations, and any amount of sympathy for its tenants, who, poor fellows—and to their credit be it said—looked remarkably cheerful, in spite of their name and surroundings. This may be attributed, however, to the spiritual consolation afforded by a demijohn, which made sudden and unexpected appearances from a shadowy corner of the tent. Gen. DURYEA, who made the rounds of the encampment, was quite complimentary to this company. I cannot say, however, that the presence of the demijohn in any way influenced the judgment of the gentleman.

There were probably on the camp-ground three to four thousand people, among whom expressions of delight at the picturesque scene afforded them was general. There was nothing wanting that could lend a charm to the affair. The sky was cloudless, and the air was just enough moved to give fluttering life to the flags and motion to the lights. The utmost decorum, in keeping with the day, was everywhere observable; indeed, in a much more marked degree than it was beyond the lines of the encampment, although there was nothing in the behavior of those outside that deserves other than commendable notice. Long Branch on Sunday is joyous, but extremely well behaved.

The concert began about 8 o'clock, and drew a delighted circle around the music stand. The selection was choice, and the execution faultless, and so much pleased were the listeners that unrestrained applause went up at the conclusion of each piece—not by any means a frequent sound of compliment from an American audience. During the intervals between the pieces the visitors—the ladies, by the-by being elegantly toiletted—passed around inspecting the tents, and were generous in giving words to their enjoyment of this handsome compliment paid them by the regiment. Mere verbal expression of their pleasure, however, failed to satisfy the impulsive hearts of the fair ones, and one of those good-natured conspiracies in which they occasionally indulge was the result. A subscription list was started in the Colonel's tent, out of which its owner had been driven by the Amazons, and somewhere near $1,000 subscribed within half an hour, to purchase a stand of colors, or some other testimonial to the regiment, of the unqualified admiration won by its officers and men from the ladies at Long Branch. To reduce the affair to proper form, the ladies obtained the assistance of the following gentlemen as a committee: Chairman, Hon. Benj. H. Brewster, Philadelphia; Major J. T. Tobiss, Major C. A. Stetson, and Messrs. E. O. Reid, R. Sandford, of New-York; Mr. W. P. Hurlburt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Wm Fliess, of New-York, for Treasurers.

The concert ended about 10, at which time taps were beaten, and by 11 o'clock the guests had gone, and the camp could be seen from the hotel but by the dim light of the bivouac fire opposite the guard-house.

This was not all, however. The men, delighted beyond expression at the compliment paid them, asked permission and obtained it to serenade the ladies after midnight, and it was granted. So, after 12 o'clock, leaving only a guard behind it, and preceded by its band, the regiment reached the Stetson House, where they serenaded the guests, who still crowded the piazzas or sat at their windows, again delighted listeners.

From beginning to end this has been a handsome affair, and cannot fail to stand well to the credit of the regiment. During the entire practice there was not a single accident, nor during the five days of the encampment, with one exception only. The conduct of the men was that of gentlemen in the full meaning of the title. There was no intemperance, nor noisy coarseness, and a proper observance at all times of the very niceties of discipline.

Having given this much space in my letter to details of general interest touching this encampment, I shall now refer specially to the important initiatory steps just taken by the Twenty-second, and which we must not lose sight of in the glare of the illumination.

SYSTEMATIC RIFLE PRACTICE.

The main object of the encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment at Long Branch was to endeavor to introduce, as an element of the drill of the First Division, systematic instruction in rifle practice. A number of the officers recognizing how absurd it was that a man might put in his full time of service without once firing off his musket as matter of duty, and further recognizing the wonderful improvement made in the firing of the English volunteers by the practice of the Hythe system, in which they are so carefully drilled, the idea suggested itself of adopting a like practice, and was approved by the regiment generally. Rules were drawn up and adopted, and the different companies in the regiment were directed, by order, to commence the study and practice of the method of firing laid down in BUSK's *Hand-book of Hythe.*

It was originally intended that the regiment should not shoot from the rifles they carry—the short or sappers and miners' Enfield—but should exchange them for Springfield rifles, the former being a coarsely-made and poorly-balanced piece—in short, a far inferior weapon. In consequence, however, of the State authorities not being able to effect this exchange until the last minute, and of the pieces they offered being in such bad order as made it impossible for them to be rendered presentable in time for the projected practice, the regiment was compelled to retain their Enfields.

The distance shot was, as before stated, two hundred measured yards. The targets were made double, each being six feet by twenty-eight inches. In the centre of each was a square white paper of about sixteen inches, on which was marked a black bull's eye six inches in diameter. These targets were separated by a stout bar passing on the division line between them, and through which passed an iron pin. For the purpose of holding the targets in their places long beams were placed on the bank of the cliff, (the topography of the shooting-ground I gave in a former letter,) so that one end projected a few feet over the beach, while the other end rested on the bank above of their weight alone, sustaining the double targets in position—i. e., one-half above the edge of the cliff and the other underneath it. Into the further end of these beams the pins were driven and on these the targets readily revolved. For the accommodation of markers a step was cut in the bank, just in front of the targets, so that their heads were below the surface of the ground. Two markers were placed to each target, having four signal flags—a yellow, a blue, a red and white and a red one. The first denoted an outer—a shot in the wood, and counted one; the second a centre or shot on the paper, counting two; the third, a bull's eye, counting three; and the fourth a danger signal—order to cease firing. The detachments for practice were drawn up three paces in rear of firing point, under command of a commissioned officer, who entered in his firing book the names and companies of his squad. Each man as his name was called stepped to the front, capped and fired. If a hit, the target was turned by one marker while the other elevated the proper flag, indicating the character of the shot, and this was at once called off and registered by the firing officer, the shot at the same time being marked by pasting a notarial seal over it, the firing going on as this was done underneath the cliff by the marker. On the red flag being shown at any of the targets, the command "Cease firing" was given, and two rolls beaten by each drummer. When the markers were ready they signalized it by waving the red flag three times, on seeing which the order "Commence firing" was given, followed by a single roll. The plan of the target, although extremely simple, worked admirably. It was easily constructed and easily handled, admitting of rapid firing.

The original intention was that a target should be erected at 500 yards for the practice, but this was found impracticable, as no practice grounds could be found of such generous space as to admit of firing at this range with safety. In the practice-firing of the different days, the parties were drawn up under the general command of either Lieut.-Col. REMMEY, Major PORTER, Capts. WINGATE and CLANRANALD or Lieut. LOCKWOOD, the detachments from time to time being commanded by different officers, and varying in number. The shooting, as I before said, was very good indeed—much better than was looked for, taking into consideration the limited practice and the utter inadaptability of the piece with which the men were armed. The rifles, without exception, recoiled with unusual force. Although the men had been specially instructed how to hold the piece so as to avoid the recoil as much as possible, yet it was frequently so great as to impel the man half round or to force him to a step backward. There were not a few, even of the best shots, whose shoulders were seriously bruised and marked by the concussion.

At this range, the men in firing, as is always the case with the heavy charges used in military rifles, shot high. The line firing was pretty good. On the day of the prize firing a good breeze was blowing directly across the line of fire, which carried the balls to one side, and materially affected the aim of the contestants, so that the record of that day was not equal to that of the practice days preceding, counting by points.

The benefit to be derived by this short drill in the Hythe system, here afforded to this regiment, is seen in the fact that the company which won the Aspinwall Prize—for best company firing, was the one which had most sedulously practiced it. Much of the labor of this practice fell upon the shoulders of Capt. WINGATE and Lieut. LOCKWOOD, who gave their entire time and much energy to the work out of sheer love of the labor. This is said without disparagement of the other officers, whose effective service is sufficiently clear in the admirable success of the general result.

COMING FESTIVITIES.

Other balls are on the *tapis*, but where the limbs are to come from with sufficient energy left to get through a quadrille I know not. On Thursday evening HARRY SANDERSON, the pianist, who is *fêted* here at all hands, will give a concert in the large hall of the Continental. He will be assisted by Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor ALBITES and Signor BRIGNOLI, who generously tendered his services on the occasion in appreciation of the genius of his brother artist. The programme is an attractive one, and the attendance will doubtless be a large one. D. O'C. T.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Precautionary Measures Adopted by the State Cattle Commissioners—Thorough Inspections of Cattle to be Made.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Upon the request of the Governor, the undersigned Commissioners convened at Albany on the 17th inst., and after careful deliberation make the following announcement to the public:

In view of the fact that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of Chapter 740, Laws of 1866, have the power to act and are directed to establish all such quarantine or other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease "Rinderpest," or other contagious disease on its transit in railroad cars, by vessels or by driving along the public highways, and also to appoint Assistant Commissioners whose duty it shall be to carry out such quarantine and other regulations, and who in order to effect this are clothed with all the power conferred by this act on the said Commissioners or their agents or appointees. In order to obtain a perfect history of this disease for future use, and also to subserve most fully the purpose of this commission, they have deemed it advisable to select the most practically scientific men in the State to act as such local Assistant Commissioners or Health Officers to carry out the intentions of the law and to preserve proper medical records. They have also appointed Assistant Commissioners for the various localities infected, or suspected of having been infected or exposed to infection, known as cattle disease, to the end that all persons dealing or having an interest in cattle in the various States shall be made acquainted with the measures which this Board has deemed prudent to adopt, and in order that as little delay may be caused in the movement of such cattle or loss to the owners thereof as is consistent in the present emergency. It is believed that the sanitary and other authorities of adjoining States will act in harmony with this Commission in promptly carrying out measures which it is hoped will speedily arrest the disease. General instructions will be given to all such Assistant Commissioners—varying, perhaps, slightly—depending upon the circumstances which may surround each locality, from time to time changing such regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of disease on its transit by railroad cars or by driving along the public highways: First, all cars containing cattle will be stopped at the most convenient point, on or before entering the State, and if such cars are not in a proper sanitary condition, the cattle even though healthy, are to be disembarked and the cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. After the completion of this process, if the cattle continue healthy, they can be reshipped. Such cars upon reaching such further point or points of inspection as may be designated by this Board will again be inspected, and if found unclean will be subject to such other stoppage, examination, cleansing and disinfection as may be deemed necessary. Secondly, if at any point on the line of said railroad or railroads the said Assistant Commissioners shall learn by inspection or information of the existence of disease in cars, they should be stopped at some convenient point on the road where they have reason to believe no infection exists, such cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, the sick taken from the well and properly isolated and kept under proper sanitary restrictions and medical treatment. If any such cattle are slaughtered the skins must be thoroughly disinfected, properly preserved and kept on the premises, or deeply buried. The carcass of the animal itself should be either tried into tallow in the most approved manner, or else with the offal, &c., should be deeply buried. Cattle sick with this disease should not be slaughtered, until in the judgment of the Commissioner or his Assistant, on the spot, they are past recovery. The well cattle exposed to this disease should be removed from the cars to some distance, and furnished as above directed, with a sufficiency of water and food, with salt at will, and kept under a proper surveillance for such a period as may be directed from time to time. All places or yards or fields in which cattle are sick, or in which cattle have been exposed to the disease, are to be kept disinfected. The sick cattle and all such as have been exposed to the disease, and in which the disease may be incubating, should be kept in an inclosure separated from all well cattle by a neutral ground of at least one thousand feet. All cattle-yards or places in which diseased cattle or cattle exposed to disease may have been, must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being again used for the herding of other cattle. If in the judgment of the Commissioners or their assistants, such yards or reception places for cattle are not susceptible of being cleansed and disinfected, they will be cleansed, &c., as well as may be and closed, and other cleaner places be substituted therefor.

Thirdly—All cattle being sent to market, on entering the State or being carried on vessels in the State, or by driving on the public highway, will be subjected to the same careful inspection and sanitary restrictions as above directed for those carried in the cars. The clothing of persons engaged in the care of diseased cattle, or in the slaughtering or rendering of the same, or in any employment bringing them in contact with them, or of those employed in the care of suspected cattle, should be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises. The Commissioners will prohibit the slaughtering of animals for beef after having been exposed to the contagion, until all sanitary restriction is withdrawn therefrom.

Disinfection.—For disinfection of the cars, yards and other places, the Assistant Commissioners will be instructed to depend mainly upon the use of carbolic acid, the various preparations of chlorine and the different sulphates. Attention is also called to the directions for disinfection given by the Board of Health of New-York, and published on Saturday, the 15th inst., in most of the papers throughout the country. The aforesaid Assistant Commissioners will be directed to communicate daily with the Governor, each of the Commissioners and to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, giving information and receiving additional instructions.

As the carrying out of these regulations involves a knowledge of the principles of quarantine, Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, has been intrusted with the general sanitary supervision, and will at once make a tour of the State to superintend the carrying out of the above regulations.

Drs. JACOB S. MOSHER and JOHN PHILLIPS, of Albany, and Dr. WM. MANLIUS SMITH, of Manlius, have been appointed Assistant Commissioners.

(Signed) M. M. PATRICK, Chairman.
JOHN STANTON GOULD,
LEWIS F. ALLEN.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Collision of Freight and Construction Trains in Pennsylvania—Four Laborers Killed, One Fatally Injured, Twelve Others Wounded.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Aug. 17.

A terribly fatal collision occurred on Saturday afternoon on the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, at Rouseville. Conductor TAYLOR's down freight train from Corry, drawn by locomotive No. 24, DAVID GRIFFIN, engineer, was about ten minutes behind time at Rouseville. It is the duty of the railroad telegraph operator to register all trains, and for some unexplained cause the assistant operator registered the train as having passed. Shortly afterward the construction train from a side road arrived. Conductor POORE entered the office, and finding the down freight registered, which gave him the right of way, at once proceeded on his trip. His engine was pushing the train from the rear, it being the conductor's intention to change the engine to the front on reaching Rynd Farm. The caboose occupied the front of the train, and contained twenty railroad laborers, or track hands, with their tools. The construction train had scarcely got under speed, and was just approaching the curve, which is about fifteen rods north of the Rouseville depot, when it was met by Conductor TAYLOR's freight train coming at the usual speed along the down grade. Both engines were instantly reversed, but too late to avert the disaster. The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped off before the collision, and escaped injury. The caboose, with its living freight, all unconscious of the impending calamity, was struck with full force by the locomotive and dashed into a thousand fragments. The second, a wood car, was also splintered up, and together with four platform cars, seven in all, were thrown from the track. The truck of the caboose, stripped of its upper deck and contents, struck upward with such force as to break the smokestack from the engine like a pipe-stem, and then passed entirely over the locomotive and tender. For a moment the air was filled with flying bodies and missiles of every kind. The implements used by the laborers, consisting of bars, shovels, and picks were hurled with terrific force in every direction, and to this cause, in a great measure, may be attributed the singularly fatal effects of the disaster. Of the twenty occupants of the car not one escaped without injury, and as many lay among the debris of the wreck their cries of anguish and of consternation rendered the scene doubly pitiful and distressing.

It was found that only one man had been killed outright, viz.: G. W. MARSHALL, of Corry. JAMES HARE had a fracture of the skull. He lingered in intense suffering till 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when he died. MICHAEL PERLEY was injured in the same manner, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. PATRICK GARVEY received internal abdominal injuries, from the effects of which he died at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. MICHAEL ELLIOTT suffered a severe fracture of the frontal bone. He was alive at 3 P. M. yesterday, but his recovery was pronounced impossible. He has a wife and several children.

DENNIS SULLIVAN—fracture of right arm, fracture of lower jaw, and severe contusions about the entire head. It is thought he will recover. JAMES HOLLERIN is under surgical attendance at Rouseville, and although terribly bruised about the head, face and breast, his recovery is considered possible. DANIEL SCULLY was severely injured in the breast; will recover. SAM POORE, brakeman, son of Conductor POORE, was badly scalded about the face, breast and hands. He also received a contusion in the small of the back. He was in the caboose. Another brakeman, name unknown, received a severe scalp wound and had his nose broken. PATRICK LYNCH was injured in head and breast. JOHN MURPHY and AUSTIN CARROLL the same. MORRIS ST. CLAIR, severe contusion in head. MIKE PORTLAND, wounded in breast and arm. There was one case, name unknown, fracture of left thigh. Two cases, names unknown, fracture of collar bones. One case, name not known, badly wounded in face and scalp.

Ten of the wounded men, all who could be removed, were taken to Corry on Saturday night with MARSHALL, deceased. One man, name not reported, was taken to Oil City. The remains of HARE, PERLEY and GARVEY, who died during the interval, were coffined and removed to Corry yesterday morning. Six (including ELLIOTT) remained at Rouseville last night.

We are informed that a brakesman was standing upon the deck of the caboose at the time of the collision, and was carried safely over upon the roof, falling down between the tender and first box car, and receiving only a slight wound in the forehead.

The passenger train which followed the freight train shortly after would inevitably have caused another collision but for the presence of mind of a woman who anticipated its arrival, and went up the track beyond the curve and flagged it.

Sad Accident on the Erie Railroad.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 17.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railway Saturday afternoon, by which a mother and her child lost their lives. The train which left this city at 4 o'clock, when within a few miles of Springwater, ran over a child, and instantly killed its mother while she was in the act of rescuing her offspring from destruction. The family, it appears, live near the track in a shanty, and the father is employed on the road. The child, who was about 4 years of age, had gone on to the track to play, and the mother, hearing the noise of the cars, started out of her house to look after her little one, and discovering it on the track, rushed at once to its relief. Just as she grasped it in her arms, the pilot of the engine struck her on the head, whirling her into the air. The engineer noticed the accident, and whistled down brakes. The train was stopped and backed down to the spot where the accident happened, when it was found that two lives had been lost. The child was literally cut in two, lengthwise, and dreadfully mangled, and the mother was also dead, having the appearance of being struck by the engine. J. HOWLAND was the conductor of the train. The first the engineer knew of the accident was to see the body of the woman thrown to one side of the track. The names of the family we have been unable to ascertain.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A sweepstakes trot came off on the above course yesterday afternoon, between five horses, for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five. The weather was very unfavorable, the rain falling heavily between the heats; consequently the attendance was limited in numbers. The contending horses were A. PATTERSON's g. m., in harness; J. MURPHY's b. g. *Hollowback*, in harness; W. DOBLE's b. m., in harness; P. MANNIE's b. m. *Temptress*, to wagon, and Dr. OGLE's b. g. *Red Rover*, to wagon. *Red Rover* was the favorite in the pools, bringing as much as the others combined.

FIRST HEAT—After three failures a start was at last effected, *Temptress* taking the lead and keeping it to the quarter-pole, where she was three lengths before *Red Rover*, who was six lengths before *Hollowback*; DOBLE bringing up the rear. On the far side, both *Temptress* and *Red Rover* left their feet, the latter being the first to strike a trot, and leading the mare two lengths as they passed the half-mile pole; *Hollowback* still keeping his position of third. *Red Rover* maintained his lead throughout, and won the heat very easy by three lengths in 2:47¼; *Hollowback* second; *Temptress* third, and DOBLE last.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $20 to $10 on *Red Rover*, who got off on even terms with PATTERSON, and the two trotted side by side to the quarter-pole, *Hollowback* being next and DOBLE fourth. The favorite took a commanding lead going along the backstretch, was two lengths ahead at the half-mile pole, kept his advantage throughout, and won cleverly in 2:51¼; *Hollowback* second and PATTERSON third.

THIRD HEAT—DOBLE got the best of the send off, *Temptress* second and *Red Rover* next. At the quarter-pole *Red Rover* and PATTERSON were side by side, the other two having broken and lost ground. On the backstretch *Hollowback* indulged in a run past the leaders, and was two lengths in front at the half-mile pole. PATTERSON's mare indulged in the same caper on the Flushing stretch, and *Hollowback* joined company with her in coming up the straight, both crossing the score on a run half a length before *Red Rover*, who had trotted steadily from the half-mile pole. The judges gave the heat and race to *Red Rover*. Time, 2:49¼.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, Aug. 18—Sweepstakes $500, mile heats, best three in five:

R. Ogle's b. g. Red Rover, to wagon	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. Hollowback, in harness	2	2	2
A. Patterson's b. m., in harness	4	3	3
W. Doble's b. m., in harness	5	5	4
P. Mannie's b. m. Temptress, to wagon	3	4	5

Time—2:47¼; 2:51¼; 2:49¼.

New-York Society of Practical Engineering.

A meeting was held last night of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The subject discussed was that of water meters. The President, Mr. JAMES A. WHITNEY, editor of the *American Artisan*, read a paper urging that the reckless consumption of water in New-York was three times greater than in London or Philadelphia, and that water meters would soon be resorted to, as in the former city, or the Croton supply would not suffice as the population increased. The London consumption averages forty-two gallons daily to each person, while that of New-York averages one hundred and twenty-four. The paper alluded to the different water meters in use, which were all of English invention, and cited them as each objectionable in certain respects.

Dr. A. W. HALL then remarked that the essentials necessary for a water meter were cheapness, a non-liability to get out of order, and a simplicity of construction which would not suffer from the ill-usage that it would be certain to sustain. He thought that water should flow through a medium of greater density than itself. Quicksilver might be used as alcohol is in gas metres for the passage of gas. He was uncertain, however, whether a contact with quicksilver would not render the water unwholesome. Dr. HALL thought that the best plan of obtaining an unobjectionable metre would be to offer a reward to competitive invention, and one would soon be produced.

Mr. HOLMES then explained the principle of the Siemen's meter, used in London, and the remainder of the evening was consumed in explaining different ideas upon the subject in diagrams upon a black-board.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Slaughter-Houses Again—The Sloop "Four Brothers" and the Quarantine Authorities—The Gas Nuisance and Other Matters.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, under the Presidency of Commissioner GEO. B. LINCOLN. All the members, except Dr. SWINBURNE, were present.

Twenty-two complaints from citizens against the nuisances existing at the City dumping-grounds at the foot of Vesey-street were received, and referred to the Attorney for orders.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported in favor of an amendment of the statutes of the Board so as to permit the driving of cattle through any streets of the City on their way from the boats or cars to the cattle-yards—the number of cattle that may be driven at any time not to be limited, provided one drover be furnished for every twenty beasts. The subject was recommitted for further consideration.

Superintendent DALTON complained that laborers engaged in various parts of the City in the construction of sewers and repairing the streets, were in the habit of leaving quantities of sand in the gutters after their work had been finished, and the Street-Cleaning Commission refusing to remove it, the consequence was that the flow of impure water to the sewers was impeded, and a serious nuisance created. The Attorney was directed to investigate the matter.

Charges were preferred against a number of fat-melting establishments in the upper part of the City, of conducting their business in an offensive manner. The Attorney was instructed to prepare orders.

Permission was granted to the military authorities to remove the bodies of fifty deceased soldiers from the ground on Hart's Island to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, upon condition that they will be taken through the City of Brooklyn between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 of the following morning.

A communication was received from the butchers, asking the Board to designate a locality where slaughter-houses might be erected for permanent use. This the Board refused, by resolution, to do, assuring the butchers that if selections of locations were made and then submitted to the Board, approval would be granted in every instance where it could be done consistently with the public interest and welfare.

The Sanitary Superintendent called the attention of the Board to a telegram received by him on Sunday last from Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer of the port, the body of which read as follows:

"The sloop *Four Brothers* now lies at the Revenue Dock, near the bath-house, at the Battery. She has been recently engaged in burying those who died of yellow fever, and now is in the custody of the Revenue Department. The Board alone has the power to remove the same. I deem her, in her present position, dangerous to public health, and advise you to direct the Revenue cutter *Uno* to remove her forthwith to Quarantine."

The vessel was, therefore, immediately visited by two inspectors from the Board, who, according to instructions, directed the Revenue officer in charge to remove the vessel to Quarantine, but he refused to do so unless under orders from higher authorities. The Collector of the Port was then applied to by letter from the Superintendent, but no answer had been received up to last evening, and the vessel was still lying at the Battery.

The report was accepted and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Metropolitan Gas Company, whose offensive method of manufacturing gas has been a subject of discussion in the Board for a long time, sent in a lengthy communication, which was read. That paper recited that the officers of the Company had never heard any complaints against their establishment, until July 14 of this year, although they had been at work for five years past. The complaint of the Board that the Company did not employ the best method known to science of purifying their gas was untrue. Dry lime had been used in all the leading gas manufactories of this and other countries for purifying, and no better method was known to science. In England the works that used the oxide of iron of late, instead of lime, had abandoned the experiment and returned to the lime. It was granted that a certain company in this City were using a preparation of iron and other things as a substitute for the older method, but the trial had not continued long enough as yet to satisfy the Metropolitan Company that such a change should be made by them. However, they would gladly adopt any method that might be suggested by the authorities, if it could be proven to be more conducive to the public health. In order to permit them to make experiments in the matter, they asked a delay of proceedings by the Board until the 1st of March, 1869.

The request was granted, with the understanding that the tests were to be made in the presence of Prof. CHANDLER, the analytical chemist of the Board.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics presented his weekly report, in which it is stated that—

"In the week that ended on Saturday last (Aug. 15) there were 643 deaths in New-York, and of these there were 76 in the public institutions. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 260, exclusive of 49 deaths in the suburban streets and institutions. The week was somewhat more favorable to life than the preceding, inasmuch as the excessive humidity of the atmosphere (74-100 of saturation) gave place to an ordinary degree of dryness, namely, an average of 55-100. The mean temperature (74 degrees Fahrenheit) kept considerably above the average of the corresponding period of former years. The cause of the death rate and the rapid increase of suddenly fatal diarrhœal cases in the four preceding weeks had justly created very painful anxiety to discover all needless and removable causes of such fatal disease. There is now much reason to believe that among the many preventable causes of sudden and fatal bowel disorders, there probably was one which was not discovered or checked until a week ago last Saturday; and though the disastrous cattle plague could be charged with only a fraction of the murderous slaughter which putrescence and filth—in one form and another, and in various combinations—have committed, we record with devout gratitude the fact that there were 103 fewer deaths in the City of New-York last week than in the preceding one, and that this remarkable decrease of mortality has occurred almost exclusively in the very kinds of bowel disorders that had given us a sleepless anxiety. In the week that ended on the 8th inst., 188 children and 137 other persons perished by acute diarrhœal maladies—325 in all. But the waste of life by these diseases last week foots up as follows: Total diarrhœal deaths of children, 158; other persons, 97; total by diarrhœal disorders, all ages, 255, or 75 less than in the preceding week. All experience since the present sanitary system was organized in this metropolis, strengthens the belief that both the certified causes and all the preventable sources of disease and untimely deaths demand a fearless and ceaseless vigilance of inquiry. If any physician or citizen has felt aggrieved at the inflexible earnestness of the sanitary officers in such duties the past few weeks, this is the only explanation needed. The necessity for the utmost sanitary vigilance in all that pertains to domestic and civil cleanliness, the selection and use of foods, and the avoidance of the usual causes of sickness still continues. Domestic cleansing and disinfection should be scrupulously kept up in all classes of dwellings; and every street and alley of both cities needs constant sanitary care. With such attention to the necessary conditions of health the death-rate will speedily fall back to a more normal state. Brooklyn shows far less improvement in the death-rate than New-York, but the great areas of badly-drained and unsewered quarters in that city gives nearly all the excess of mortality. Some of those most insalubrious sections will soon be redeemed, in a good degree, by the excellent system of sewerage which the Nassau Water Commission are rapidly pushing forward. The Deputy Register, Dr. STILES, reports that the good results are already obvious, and that even in the foul Sixteenth the better day is near. He says 'this is the one in which the mortality is most excessive for this period of the Summer, and half of the cellars in the Ward are filled with water, and the sunken lots are in a very unwholesome condition. The drains and sewers are rapidly approaching completion, when that Ward will no longer be a reproach to the City. We submit to the Board of Health to-day the maps which show in what district the death-rates are excessive, and the lists that accompany it show how busy the destroyer is in various blocks and streets of the tenement population. The details are instructive, and they show where there are some heavy tasks of sanitary work to be performed.'"

The following statement exemplifies the grouping of diarrhœal deaths:

Square bounded by Pitt, Ridge, Stanton and Houston streets, 7 deaths; Second-street, from First-avenue to Avenue D, 8 deaths; West Twenty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, 6 deaths; East Thirty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to First-avenue, 5 deaths; two squares bounded by Avenue A, Avenue B, East Eleventh and East Thirteenth streets, 9 deaths; two squares bounded by East Fourth, East Sixth, Second and Third avenues, 9 deaths; Washington and Greenwich streets, from Cortlandt to the Battery, 13 deaths.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Acting on information received, Capt. SPEIGHT and Officer CONNOR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Sergt. SLATER, of the Seventh Precinct, visited the liquor store on the corner of Amity and Thompson streets, Last evening, and seized two trunks and a valise containing a valuable quantity of stolen property, the proceeds of several burglaries. They also arrested CHARLES H. ROSS, THOMAS ALLEN and WILLIAM H. BENSON, whom they found in a back room. The prisoners and the plunder were all taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station. The property consisted of a handsome down fan, a lady's black coat trimmed with Astrakhan cloth, four sets of lace curtains, a blue silk dress and other articles. A vest marked "A. W. Sturges" was also found, and this may lead to the discovery of the owner. The accused will be arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to-day.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner BOSWORTH presiding. The Committee on Permits recommended that eighty new licenses be granted, and the recommendation was adopted. The Treasurer reported that the citizens of Kings County had written him demanding the payment of the sum of $200,000 to the Inebriates' Home of that county, as provided by the Excise law, and also the payment of the sum of $10,000 per annum to the same institution, as required by the same act. The matter was referred to counsel for advice. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, when a lengthy calendar of cases against liquor dealers will be tried.

THE LATE CAPT. COMSTOCK.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, it is requested of the owners and masters of vessels now in port to display their colors at half-mast to-day, as the funeral of deceased takes place this afternoon.

MINOR ITEMS.—A fire occurred at 8:30 o'clock last evening, at No. 219 Stanton-street, caused by a defective chimney. Damage $25. Another fire occurred at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, in the stable of SAMUEL HORNET, resulting in slight damage.... An unknown man, aged 35, dressed in dark clothes and black Kossuth hat, was picked up in an insensible condition by the Sixth Ward Police, at noon, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital; at 8 P. M., still unconscious....CHARLOTTE WILSON dropped dead yesterday at No. 334 Stanton-street....IDA LATE, aged 8 years, was severely injured by an awning falling at No. 218 Bowery....RICHARD BAESLEY, of No. 22 Cherry-street, had an arm broken by a coil of rope falling on him at Pier No. 7, East River....An unknown man died suddenly yesterday at the corner of Elm and Broome-streets. Taken to the Morgue. Deceased had dark hair and moustache, being a little bald.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—On Friday last a fellow of good personal appearance, about 25 years of age, victimized, a boarding-house keeper in Washington-place, E. D., by engaging apartments and then robbing the house Yesterday forenoon the same fellow called at the boarding-house of Mrs. LEEK, No. 42 South Ninth-street., E. D., and after naming several well-known citizens as references, engaged apartments and remained for a short time. Shortly after his departure Mrs. LEEK missed a diamond pin and a gold watch worth $100.

STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN KING, a crippled soldier, was last evening arrested by officer CALAHAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct and locked up on a charge of stabbing in the neck a woman named MARY MCGINN, in a drunken row.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 94 for money, and 94¼ for the account.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¼
Erie Railway Shares	33¾
Atlantic and Great Western	39¾
Illinois Central	91

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

United States Five-twenty bonds opened dull at 74¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 70f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm and active, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5c. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firmer at 67s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 6 s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, 5s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Turpentine 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE.—Tallow, 45s ℔ cwt. Cloverseed 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £90 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £.6 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £31 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18—1:20 P. M.

American securities are generally easier at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Atlantic and Great Western	39¾
Erie Railway Shares	32¾
Illinois Centrals	91

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is still firm, but prices are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally firm. Pork is firmer and has advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 76s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is firm at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firm, but prices are unaltered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18—1:20 P. M.

Sugar is easier at previous prices.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues firm.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, is firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is declining; the last sales were made at 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas have advanced 6d., and are now quoted at 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Corn quiet and steady. Barley nominal.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18—3 P. M.

Petroleum quiet at previous prices. Cloverseed nominal.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for money and 94¼ for account.

United States Five-twenty bonds	71¾
Illinois Central	91
Erie Railway shares	33¾

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, but prices are not quotably lower.

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales only, being 3,000 less than the estimate.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed generally quiet. Corn easier, but the quotation continues at 35s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat steady and unchanged.

Provisions and Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

PETROLEUM—The market is reported firm.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

SUGAR dull at 7¼@7¾ reals ℔ arobe for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, 11¾@11¼ premium; on the United States steady at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR unsettled; Spring Extras, $8 25@$11. WHEAT in improved demand and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 85; No. 2 at $1 74@$1 75; since the Board, at $1 75¼. CORN active and advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1, and No. 2, 99c.@99½c. OATS active and advanced 2c.; buyers at 53½c. RYE active and advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 26@$1 34. BARLEY firmer at $1 61@$1 61½ for No. 2, in store. WHISKY quiet at 60c. in bond and $1 20 free. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18c. Canvased Sugar-cured HAMS, 20½c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nothing doing. LIVE HOGS more active; stock, 700; light, $8@$9; medium to choice, $9 15@$9 95. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 7c.; Wheat to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 140,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT—The market is nearly bare of Spring; sales 2,000 bushels Chicago Spring, $1 85; 750 bushels New White Michigan, in two lots, at $2 30, and 8,000 bushels Red do. on private terms. CORN quiet, and closing firm; sales 70,000 bushels at $1 0@$1 10, mostly at $1 09@$1 10. OATS quiet; sales 9,000 bushels Western at 66c.; 13,500 bushels do. at 67c.; and 10,000 bushels Ohio, to arrive, at 66c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—48,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 104,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS lower; 11½c. on Corn, and 7¾c. on Oats to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 30½c.@31c.; Middling Orleans, 31c. PETROLEUM more active; sales 5,000 bbls. Crude at 16c.; 2,500 bbls. Refined at 32½c. on the spot, 33½c. for September delivery. FLOUR quiet; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT—Good, in fair demand; other grades dull; sales 4,000 bushels; Fair and prime Red at $2 25@$2 50. RYE—Steady at $1 50 for Southern; $1 65 for Pennsylvania. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 28; Mixed Western, $1 23@$1 25. OATS—New, 70c.@75c.; Old, 83c. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR active; sales 2,500 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales small; lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2 20. CORN quiet at $1 13 for No. 1. OATS held at 73c. for Western, 75c. offered. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Ships uffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—9,600 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn; 606,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,800 bushels Corn, 2,184,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR—Sales of New Wheat at $11@$11 50. WHEAT is a shade lower; sales of White Michigan at $2 18; Write Wabash at $2 55; No. 2 White at $2 21; Amber Michigan at $2 11; No. 1 Red at $2 08@$2 09; No. 2 Spring at $1 75. CORN advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 04; Michigan at $1 03½; No. 1 White at $1 05. OATS—Sales of No. 1 at 57c.; No. 2 at 55½c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 46; No. 2 at $1 37. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower at $2 05. CORN is in demand at irregular prices; sales of Mixed Ear at 92c.@94c.; White at 93c.@96c. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. RYE, $1 35@$1 40. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. COTTON in retail demand at 29½c. for Middling. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged, with no demand. BEEF CATTLE dull and declining; common to prime, 3c.@5½c. gross. SHEEP dull and declined 25c. HOGS are in demand at full prices. Gold, 145¼ buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON stiff; Middlings 29c.@30c.; sales 30 bales; receipts, 75 bales. Sterling Exchange, 159@161. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 145¼. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8 50. Treble Extra, $9 50@$11. CORN dull at $1 10@$1 15. OATS dull at 65c. HAY held at $26@$27. BRAN $1 20@$1 25. PORK steady at $31. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD steady; tierce, 19c.; kegs, 21c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales 100 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf $7@$10 25; Cuttings, $17 75@$24. WHEAT—Red, $2 15@$2 20. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, $1 25. Superfine FLOUR, $8 75@$9. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. WHISKY, $2 25@$2 30.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON firm but unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Prime to Choice, $2 60@$2 65; other grades dull and declining. CORN steady; Prime White, $1 18@$1 20; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18. OATS dull at 70c.@80c. RYE—Maryland and Virginia, $1 50. PROVISIONS unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10. WHEAT dull and unchanged. OATS declining; sales at 56c. for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 02 for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—300 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 50@$7. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 80c.@82c. OATS, 55c @60c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19c.@21c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer at 41c.; New-York casks, 41½c. RESINS active; Strained, $2@$2 15; No. 1, $3@$4; Extra Pale, $5 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON firmer and in better demand; sales 58 bales; Middlings at 28c.@28¼c.; receipts, 16 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 50 bales; Middling, 28c.; receipts, none; exports, 5 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

COTTON dull and prices are nominal; sales 160 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.

COTTON quiet and nothing doing; prices are entirely nominal; receipts 3 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 146½.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION!—Look out for worthless infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Every case of violation of my patent, either by using or vending will be noticed and dealt with to the full extent of the law, for such cases provided. E. HOLMES, 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

New patterns for this season, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS.

New styles for Fall of 1868, received by G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

FURNITURE.

First class, at reasonable prices, at KELTY'S, No. 661 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Denmark	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Aug. 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Aug. 22	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Aug. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 22	New-York	Havre.
Northern Light	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Guiding Star	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Aug. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18.—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg*—Charles A. Rogers, Capt. L. Brown and lady, Mr. Kroeplin and lady, Emil Schultze, Mr. Hitchcock, W. Schumacher, L. Schumacher, Oscar B. Coast, James E. Perry, Alfred Einhorn, R. Liefert, Rev. Eli Fay, P. G. S[illegible] and lady, F. Rossmann and lady, Carl Richter, [illegible] Tittel, lady and 2 children, L. Hoffer and family, Pauline Wahle, Mrs. Fanny Richter, Miss Jo[illegible] Grund, Miss Rosalie Palesk, Miss Henriette [illegible] E. R. Henschel, Dr. Stephen Krakowitzer [illegible] and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 18.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Bergholtz, Rev. Dr. Bellows and wife, Miss Bellows, Mr. Bellows, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hotz, H. Merrivale, G. Newboner, A. C. Morton, Isaac Hill, Fred Larom, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Dufaitelle, Mr. Frisdoner, Jas. Lee, Dr. J. Pancoast and wife, Dr. George Pancoast, Miss B. Pancoast, A. Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Wm. Vaughan and servant, Mr. Binney, W. Ince, G. Schorn, D. Baldwin, Mr. Lovell, G. Partridge, Mr. Haviland, James Meakin, Mrs. Foerd, H. C. Merridale, W. Forsyth, S. Cox, Lieut.-Col. P. Smith, Charles G. Grote, Col. Hon. W. C. W. Coke, F. C. Davies, George Saxton, Mr. Zabriskie, F. W. Verney, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Mr. Dwight, Jr. and brother, Mr. Baker, Robert Wade, J. L. Waterhouse, E. J. Riley, B. Lawrence, Capt. Lascelles and servant, Mr. Southgate, J. Hersfeld, J. D. Berend, Mr. and Mrs. Soye and child, Rev. W. Rogers, Fred May, A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. West, R. G. Jamieson, G. C. Hall, Mrs. A. Cox, Miss M. Cox and servant, Thos. Reid and two children, J. S. Warnock, H. Wilkerson, Mr. Rueter, Wm. Hyer, J. Beattis, Hon. E. Boscowen, H. Boscowen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kenith, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss L. Campbell and sister, Robert Moore, Miss Ellen Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Rindskoff, child and servant, F. W. Macondray, Mrs. Delaney, Mr. Aubin, Mrs. Atkins, G. M. Sutton, C. McMurran, Fred. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bernland, Mr. Hestert, W. E. H. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sewall.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston—G. H. Hicks, W. R. Cloutman, Miss Kate Bulton, Miss Kate Blake, W. C. Bee and lady, Mrs. Ravenel and child, H. Chisholm, T. H. Eaton and wife, G. B. Tilley, W. Carrington, wife and son, L. Casariac, J. R. Boylston, Mrs. M. E. Webb, Mrs. Russell, W. S. Swamfeld, Miss Durber, J. H. Huston and wife, J. Caldwell, J. Wylie, Capt. Scott, C. L. Konakens and wife, H. W. Silcox, D. H. Silcox, Mrs. Silcox and child, R. R. Thomlinson, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Miss E. Baxter, Mrs. Cleary, Miss Shaw, Miss H. Roman, Miss Luly Roman, G. A. Lecke, W. Williman, Mrs. C. H. West and son, T. Richards, T. Kracke, C. L. Wachton, F. I. Snowden, J. G. Street, R. B. Dowre, L. M. Painter, W. E. Howland, John Sherriot, W. B. Herriot, Master Graverly, Miss Richards, Mrs. Snowden, Miss Walker, Mrs. L. F. Potter and children, Miss Potter, Mrs. Green and son, P. P. Lurlan, S. L. Kragan, F. Street and family, Miss Burroughs, and others in steerage.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—Mrs. Gavitt, R. T. Smith, H. N. Wright, W. H. Orr, P. Cheever, Capt. Hathaway, U. S. A., Mrs. West and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 14	Sun sets..... 6 53	Moon sets.... 7 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 50	Gov. Island. 9 39	Hell Gate .. 11 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Chester, Penn., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Columbia, Robinson, St. John, N. B., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Anna, (Norw.,) Heuschen, Bremen, H. W. O. Edye; Industrie, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Uller, (Norw.,) Hansen, Constantinople, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Brig Executive, Gorham, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury.

Schooners Tuttle Dayton, Ryder, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; J. L. & S. C. Adams, Steelman, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Richard Hill, Hulse, Para and Maranham, Bryan & Pease; Louisa Newton, Gray, Elizabethport, Bryan & Pease.

Sloop Lexington, Davis, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hochley, Liverpool Aug. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 15, lat. 45 26, lon. 53 39, exchanged signals with ship Sandon, (Br.,) bound E. Same date, lat. 45 10, lon. 54 22, passed brig Valdoe, (Br.,) strg. N. W. 17th, lat. 41 47, lon. 64 43, passed an Inman steamer bound E. 18th, 50 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with ship Southern Rights, hence for Bordeaux.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Left in port, schr. Union, Anderson, for New-York in 4 days.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 15, with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Inman, Washington and Alexandria 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to James Hand.

Ship Durham, (Br.,) Vaux, Manila April 7, with mdse. to order. Has had fine weather on the passage. Passed Angier May 2, crossed the line July 14.

Ship Emerald, Mickell, Cardiff 54 ds., with railroad iron to Howland & Frothingham. Had light winds the entire passage, with thick weather and thunder squalls on the Banks.

Ship Artist, (of Liverpool,) Sergent, Calcutta April 4, and Sande Head 8th, with mdse. to Weston & Gray.

Ship Oakland, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Akershus, (Norw.,) Malling, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. to W. H. O. Edye. Had light winds, with frequent squalls and calms, the entire passage.

Bark Palestina, (of Walton, N. S.) McCullock, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt to Peniston & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Pallas, (N. G.,) Meyerdierk, Bremen, 38 days with mdse. and 257 passengers to G. J. Bechtel & Son. Has had moderate weather, with thick fog the latter part of passage. Aug. 17, at 4 P. M., lat. 40.16, long. 71, spoke bark Minna, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York, 40 days out.

Bark Calcutta, (Ital.,) Pollio, Liverpool 65 days, with salt to Funch, Meincke and Wendt.

Brig Wm. B. Forrest, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Hanna, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Has had light southerly winds, with frequent squalls, the entire passage. Sailed in company with brig Thos. Turull, Thompson, for Guanica, to load for New-York. Aug. 16, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 49, spoke steamship Gen. Grant, hence for New-Orleans. Left in port brig John Christol, (of Philadelphia,) Barnes, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; schr. Joan White, (of Shelby, N. S.,) Hursey, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) discharging.

Brig Pauline (of Hamburg) Harms, Ciudad Bolivar, 28 days, with 2 passengers and hides, to French, Merrick & Wendt; had been 8 days north of Hatteras; had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Kilvay, (of Swansea,) Henward, Port Talbot, Wales, 58 days, with railroad iron, to order. Had light westerly winds, with calms and fog, the entire passage. Aug. 8, lat. 42 26, long. 61 23, spoke bark Wild Gazelle, from Cadiz, for Boston, 35 days out.

Brig Ottawa, (of Truro, N. S.,) Macdonald, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. to H. W. O. Edye. Experienced light W. and S. W. winds, with thick fog, during the latter part of the passage; passed a number of icebergs on the eastern edge of the Banks. Aug. 8, lat. 44 9, lon. 62 2, passed steamship Acadia, bound to Halifax.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, Titcomb, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Newark, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Snow, Mystic, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Horton, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 11, lat. 31 21, lon. 74 15, saw a Spanish brig showing white signal with No. 128. 13th, lat. 35 22, lon. 73 2, signalized a brig with white signal and red letter S. in the centre, strg. S. S. E. Same day, lat. 36 41, lon. 72 40, spoke wh. schr. Alleghany, with 130 bbls. sperm oil, who reported speaking schrs. Winged Racer and Joseph Lindsay, cruising.

Schr. Lugano, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to A. H. Salomon & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms. Sld. in co. with schr. Lusita, for Salt Cay, to load for Newport.

Schr New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henry, Manzanilla, Cuba, with mahogany and one passenger, to A. T. Henry. Aug. 3, lat. 22, lon. 82 15, spoke schr. Eclipse, from Cienfuegos for New-York. The Captain and two seamen reported sick with fever; has been 8 days north of Hatteras; had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Frank Walter, Corson, Indianola 27 ds., with cotton, wool and hides to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather the entire passage. Mr. Ewen Cameron, aged 35 years, a passenger, native of St. John, N. B., died at sea, of yellow fever, Aug. 7. Sld. in co. with brig William, for Pensacola.

Schr. Madeira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bradshaw, St. Ann's, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood and palm leaf and 10 passengers to A. H. Salomon & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather and light southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Mandingo 18 ds., with cocoanuts to James Douglas. Had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Minna, (N. G.,) Stunkel, Bremen, 47 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, Adams, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Fearnot, (of Nassau,) Gibson, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. A. M. Bird, Merrill, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Alaska, (of Machias,) Clark, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Norfolk 3 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Racket, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mariana Lenon, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Chapman, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John, Faikenham, Jonesport, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Olio, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Cromwell, Conn., with stone to Murray & McPherson.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Chapman, Portland, Conn., with stone to Murray & McPherson.

Schr. Highlander, Turner, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew. Is bound to Newark.

Schr. Annie E., Edgett, Hillsboro 15 ds., for Newark.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Bush, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone and fish to Peter J. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland, 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Nason, Augusta, Me., 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. Brooks, Henley, Portland, 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Palos, Bellatty, Ellsworth, 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Baker's Landing.

Schr. Henry, Harold, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Doris, Remick, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reeves, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Brown, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Congress, York, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for New Bedford.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Dimmell, Elizabethport, for New Bedford.

Schr. Elmira, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. Goodman, Bishop, Elizabethport, for Nantucket.

Schr. J. Nicholson, Stillman, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. C. Hadden, Wainwright, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Deming, Boardman, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Bullard, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. E. S. Walton, Adams, Philadelphia, for Nantucket.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartland, Virginia.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Cisco, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Cobb, Huntington.

Schr. D. H. Frisbie, Brown, Bristol.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Long, Salem.

Schr. Chief, Potter, Cape Cod.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Joseph E. Potter, Robinson, Portchester.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

Schr. F. B. Smith, Place, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Abby Gale, Ryder, Belfast.

Schr. Copia, West, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. H. Smith, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Higgins, Fall River.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Elm City, Eldridge, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Chase, Portland, Me.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Pocasset.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-London.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Demming, Taunton.

Schr. Carl, Wintworth, Bangor.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Westport.

Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Thos. W. Thorne, Gannon, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Bunce, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Boston.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Supple, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Hix, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Nash, Newburyport.

Schr. Susan Duncan, Fuller, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Speliman, Pelton, Providence.

Schr. Haze, Carter, Greenwich.

Schr. Northern Light, Wentworth, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Tryall, Cole, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isabel, Yeoman, Hyannis.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Phillips, Norwich, for Newburg.

Schr. Scud, Homan, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Wareham.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Storm Child, Brooks, Nantucket Shoals.

Schr. Iris, Drape, Fall River.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Jones, Surry, N. S.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Battory, Fall River.

Schr. G. Carter, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Averill, New-London.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, New-London.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, New-London.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Stewart, Marion.

Schr. Ceres, Robbins, Providence.

Schr. Susan Contre, Vail, Thomaston, Me.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Saco, Me.

Schr. Esquimaux, Freeman, Dighton.

Schr. T. J. Becket, Halsey, Stonington.

Schr. R. Mason, Marthing, Virginia.

Schr. B. J. Hall, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Althea, Darby, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh S., clear.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 18—Arr. schrs. Jenny Sheppard, Mary McGee, Albert Mann, Charlotte Fish, A. J. Kindburg, R. L. Cordery, from Boston; steamers Empire and E. C. Knight, from New-York.

BOSTON, Aug. 18—Arr. bark Clara, from Gottenburg; schr. John D. Griffin, from New-York.

Also arr. bark Caroline Lamont, from Gottenburg; brigs Alex. Milliken, from Georgetown, S. C.; A. M. Putnam, from Georgetown, D. C., and schr. Fannie R. Shaw, from Darien.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18—Passed up, brig Senorita, for Norfolk.

Arr. U. S. sloop-of-war Dale.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18—Arr. steamship Jas. A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Assam Valley—Br. ship, from Halifax for New-Orleans, Aug. 17, off Nantucket.

Mariposa—brig, of Stockton, bound E., Aug. 15, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 4.

Southampton—ship, hence for San Francisco, July 25, lat. 14 S., lon. 41 40 W.

Washington—wh. schr., Florence, bound S., with 30 bbls. sperm oil and 10 of black fish, Aug. 11, lat. 35 21, lon. 74 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Turk's Island, Aug. 4, bark Carlton, for New-York Aug. 5.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 4, schr. Orraloo, discbg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.—The steamship City of London, from New-York Aug. 8, arrived at this port yesterday.

BREST, Aug. 18.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New-York Aug. 8, arrived at this port to-day.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.